

THEY CALL IT A SALE

The Treasury Agent Thinks That the Building Is Sold.

PASSED ON TO A SECOND HAND NOW

Mr. Carlisle Is Still Away and the Situation Is in Doubt.

THE TARIFF'S PROSPECTS BRIGHTEN

Democratic Senators Are Getting Around to the Closure Idea—They Are Weary of Delay and Want Business Done.

Washington, May 23.—(Special.)—Secretary Carlisle did not return today, and, in consequence, the appropriations committee of the house has taken no further action on the Atlanta exposition bill. Mr. O. O. Stealey, who was sent to Chicago by Secretary Carlisle to dispose of the government building in the exposition grounds, has returned. He notified Colonel Livingston today that he had sold the building for \$250,000 to Mr. R. H. Harris, president of the Chicago Wrecking Company, but this is not the same company that offered to sell the building to the Atlanta exposition for \$250,000. Thus Colonel Livingston really feels that he does not know in whose hands the building now is. He thinks it may be that Secretary Carlisle will refuse to ratify the sale, and that the government may yet have it to be removed to Atlanta, without repurchasing it. Until Secretary Carlisle returns Colonel Livingston will not call the appropriations committee together to agree upon the bill to be reported to the house.

The Only One to Pass.
The most significant utterance which has been made during the long tariff debate in the senate was the speech of Senator Gorman today. Than Mr. Gorman there is no more forceful or better orator in the senate. He spoke as the leader of the democratic side of the senate. He announced that the senate was not satisfied with the tariff bill passed by the house, nor was it satisfied with the first bill reported by the senate finance committee. Neither of the democratic leaders of the senate, but the present bill would pass by a unanimous democratic vote. He further announced that the democrats were ready to vote, and any delay from now on would be the fault of the republicans. While this bill was not a perfect bill, he believed it to be better than any measure yet proposed and believed it should become a law. After his speech Mr. Gorman stated privately that he believed the house would vote within two weeks; that the present bill would pass, and that this bill would become a law.

Agreed to Stand by It.
From other sources I learned today that an informal agreement has been made between the democratic leaders of the senate to the effect that they will not vote to pass this bill or else the senate will refuse to pass any tariff bill. This pledge had to be made to several democratic senators before they would agree to support the bill. The democratic leaders of the senate have given their pledges to the Louisiana senators and the trust senators that the sugar schedule shall not be interfered with by the house. They have promised that the schedule of the senate bill will be a law or else they will defeat the bill. This means that the house will be forced to accept the senate bill in practically the form it passes that body. It is not a bill that the majority of the democrats in the house would like, but it is a long way better than the McKinley law now in effect. After Mr. Gorman's speech, in order to test the senate, Mr. Teller of Colorado, moved to lay the tariff bill on the table and demand a vote. It was defeated by a vote of 28 to 23. Every democrat voted against it, and the three populists voted with the democrats. This shows clearly that the democrats are united on the tariff bill, and that there is no longer any possible danger of its being defeated.

The Bank Tax Bill.
It has been agreed by the leaders of the house that the state bank tax bill shall be taken up as soon as the legislative appropriation bill is out of the way. That will probably be the latter part of this week. Mr. Swanson, of Virginia, who has been polling the house in the interest of this measure, says the unconditional repeal will undoubtedly pass.

For Closure in the Senate.
Senator Berry, of Arkansas, delivered a notable speech in the senate yesterday, advocating the adoption of a closure rule by that body. He said if he had enough senators with him he would adopt it at once. He declared for action, and speedy action, and said that every senator, whether he be democrat or republican, should listen to the demands of the people and pass the tariff bill without delay.

All the democrats feel, as does Senator Berry, in regard to quick action. Many republicans feel this way, but there is a small minority of republicans who are yet determined to delay action as long as possible. However, it is considered a safe prediction to say the senate will have acted before the middle of June. Here are some dates on which the two houses acted on former bills:
The Walker tariff act of 1846 was reported to the house April 14, 1846; passed the house July 3, 1846; passed the senate July 28, 1846; conference report adopted July 28, 1846; approved July 30, 1846.
The tariff act of 1861, known as the Morrill tariff, was reported to the house March 12, 1861; passed the house May 10, 1861; passed the senate February 20, 1861; conference report adopted February 27, 1861; approved March 2, 1861.
The tariff act of 1883 was reported to the house March 23, 1883; passed the house June 27, 1883; passed the senate February 23, 1883; conference report adopted March 2, 1883; approved March 10, 1883.
The McKinley tariff act of 1890 was reported to the house April 15, 1890; passed the house May 21, 1890; passed the senate September 10, 1890; conference report adopted September 27, 1890; approved October 1, 1890.
The Wilson tariff bill was reported to the house December 19, 1893, and passed the house February 1, 1894.
To Elect Senators by the People.
The bill reported to the house by Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, providing for the election of United States senators by the people, is perhaps a good thing to afford members of the house an opportunity to make buncombe speeches and it will prob-

ably pass the house if a vote is ever reached upon it. But it will go no farther. The senate will never pass such a bill, for with such a law it is safe to say that not half of the men in the senate would be there, and it is not natural to suppose that any senator will favor such a measure. The senate will probably never even consider it.

That Bribery Committee.
The senatorial bribery investigating committee has up to date gotten no farther than a general investigation of the question of the attempted bribery of Senators Hunt and Kyle by the Jack-leg alleged lobbyist, Buttz. It will, of course, prove that Buttz did attempt to bribe the senators, but then it can be easily proven that neither Buttz nor any of his associates have sufficient funds to buy a street car horse.

THE BIMETALLIC LEAGUE.
Report of the Committee on Resolutions Considered.
Washington, May 23.—The bimetallic day at the convention of the Pan-American Bimetallic League was about forty, rather less than on yesterday. The convention considered the report of the committee on resolutions. As finally adopted they declared that the league is unalterably opposed to the further issue of interest-bearing bonds; that before casting their votes for congressmen the members of the league will require assurances of adherence to the free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1 and a pledge that if a bill providing for such coinage is passed by congress and vetoed by the president, they will work for and vote to pass the bill over the president's veto; that if the election of president is thrown into the house they will vote only for the person in favor of free coinage; denounce the present system of national banks as the monopolistic monopoly of the nineteenth century; recommend the enactment of a system of currency that will insure a per capita circulation of \$50, to be made up by the free coinage of silver and gold at 16 to 1 and being issued by any number; assert that the discontinuance of the issue of silver money and the replenishing of the treasury by bond issues is burdensome on the masses; declare that it is the duty of the secretary of the league to coin the bullion now in the treasury, and to pay interest on the public debt with silver, and demand the issue of \$450,000,000 of non-interest-bearing notes of small denominations.

BOYCOTTING BRECKINRIDGE.
Women Refuse to Decorate Graves, and Give Their Reasons.
Lexington, Ky., May 23.—Political, confederate and social circles are more excited today than ever because a young woman's auxiliary of the Confederate Association had refused to decorate graves because Breckinridge was a member of the veteran's association. The president of the auxiliary says it will take no part in the Breckinridge celebration. Mrs. A. M. Harrison, secretary, and her sister-in-law, Miss Mary Harrison, vice president of the auxiliary, resigned their offices today. They are severe in condemnation of Colonel Breckinridge, and while they give no open reason for resigning, they say plainly it ought not to be difficult to infer why they quit the organization. Mrs. Harrison is a daughter of the late Judge Reagan, and is the wife of Mr. Harrison, a member of the legislature. Miss Harrison is a daughter of the late James O. Harrison, kinsman and administrator of Henry Clay.

JUDGE REAGAN'S ANNOUNCEMENT.
He Is a Candidate for the Governorship of Texas.
Dallas, Tex., May 23.—The formal announcement this morning of Judge John H. Reagan, ex-confederate postmaster general, that he is a candidate for governor, although expected for ten days, created a profound sensation. A month ago, as published in the press dispatches, he declared he was against President Cleveland, in a proclamation which could almost be read under a black flag. No man has a stronger or more enthusiastic following in Texas than Judge Reagan, and he is looked upon as a venerable father of democracy. This announcement at once makes the campaign for and against Cleveland.

SAM SMALL GETS A WATCH.
His Admirers at Norfolk Make Him a Handsome Present.
Norfolk, Va., May 23.—(Special.)—The prohibition reform campaign here closed tonight with Mr. Small's immense victory. The army, where 6,000 voters gave a tremendous ovation to the Rev. Sam Small, of Atlanta, who has been the leader of the reform forces. Every night since Friday last the army has been packed to hear him arraign misgovernment. Tonight the scene was tumultuous with enthusiasm, as the citizens presented with Mr. Small a small diamond studded watch and neck chain as a tribute of their esteem and gratitude for his distinguished services. His eloquence has captured the people's imagination, and produced a political revolution in favor of good, pure city government. The election tomorrow is conceded to the prohibitionists.

Pennsylvania Republicans.
Harrisburg, Pa., May 23.—The republican state convention to select delegates to the national convention closed today at 11 o'clock today. Two hundred and fifty-seven delegates are present. General Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia, was selected temporary chairman and the minor officers of the convention were designated. At 12:10 o'clock the convention took a recess till 1:30 o'clock.
Following are the nominations: Governor, General D. H. Hastings, who is honored for his management of the relief work on the occasion of the disastrous flood at Johnstown four years ago; lieutenant governor, State Senator Walter L. Gresham, of Lancaster; secretary of internal affairs, James W. Latta, of Philadelphia; congressmen at large, Galesha A. Grow, of Schuylkill, and George F. Huff, of Westmoreland.

C. H. J. TAYLOR CONFIRMED.
As Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia.
Washington, May 23.—The senate today confirmed the nomination of Charles H. J. Taylor, colored, of Kansas, to be recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia. The vote was 24 to 15. Taylor comes from Kansas City, Kas., and was appointed through the influence of Senator Martin, of Kansas.
Will Preach in the Rink.
Brooklyn, N. Y., May 23.—The members and trustees of the Brooklyn tabernacle held a meeting tonight for the purpose of discussing the matter of securing a temporary place of worship. They decided to secure the Brooklyn rink, on Clermont avenue. It was likewise resolved to employ the Rev. B. Fay Mills, the evangelist, of Providence, R. I., to fill the pulpit during Dr. Talmage's absence.

MINERS GO TO WAR.

Two Hundred and Fifty Strikers Take to the Field.

THEY ARE WELL ARMED AND EQUIPPED

Plenty of Ammunition and Provisions Have Been Secured.

DEPUTIES ARE PUT TO FLIGHT

Many Are Wounded in an Engagement Militia Made Ready to Leave at a Moment's Notice.

Oakland City, Ind., May 23.—Two hundred and fifty striking miners marched from Washington, Ind., to Littleton, seven miles from here, this morning, armed with 100 Winchester rifles and had one wagon load of ammunition, provisions sufficient to last them thirty days, and camped at the mine. This afternoon, in a battle between the striking miners and those at work in the Littleton mine, a number were wounded, two fatally. Six deputy sheriffs were disarmed and put to flight. Serious trouble is feared. A company of state militia is en route to the scene, and will be sent to the mining regions. Five men came to this city at 10 o'clock, presumably to watch the movements of the militia, but they refused to say anything.

Mr. Kitchens Joins the Populists.
Raleigh, N. C., May 23.—(Special.)—Ex-congressman W. H. Kitchens publishes his second letter in the populist organ today. In it he announces that he has left the democratic party forever and will hereafter cast his fortunes with the populists. His letter is a long and able one, and his friends have entertained that so fire-eating a democrat would ever leave the party.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.
The Brotherhood Elects Officers—Next Place of Meeting.
St. Paul, Minn., May 23.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers took up the election of officers, their being several vacancies. A. B. Youngson, of Meadville, Pa., was elected assistant grand chief, receiving 300 votes out of 432, the rest being divided between the other candidates. Mr. Youngson was re-elected first grand engineer, or recorder, by a vote of 401 out of 432. A list of fifteen cities was selected from which to choose the next place of meeting and the officers of the Brotherhood. The cities were, Ontario, and Salt Lake City, those three being given the preference.

A resolution was prepared and awaits the action of the delegates to suspend judgment on Senator Walsh, of Kansas, of the bill denounced on Monday, until a copy of the bill has been submitted to the convention.
At the afternoon session C. H. Salmon, of Aurora, Ill., was chosen second grand chief engineer. By virtue of his office Mr. Salmon becomes editor of the brotherhood's journal. Mr. Arthur holds over as grand chief.

Switchmen's Mutual Aid Convention.
Evansville, Ind., May 23.—The Switchmen's Mutual Aid convention today decided to cut down salaries and unnecessary expenses. The grand master will be paid \$200 per month and the vice grand master \$175, each to pay his own expenses. The secretary-treasurer will draw \$150 and edit the official journal. The grand master, district organizers and members of special committees will draw \$5 per diem for the time actually served. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Grand master, John R. Smith, of Kansas City; vice grand master, John R. Farr, of Buffalo; secretary and treasurer, J. M. Murphy, of Birmingham, Ala. Mr. Murphy will also be chairman of the executive committee, which will be published in this city. There is a well-defined suspicion that Simsrott is not dead and will be heard from now that new officers have been elected.

THE WIRE BROKE.
And the Wire-Walker and His Wife Fell to the Ground.
Nashville, Tenn., May 23.—While George Nashvill was attempting to walk a steel cable stretched across the public square there, the cable broke and he and his wife, Lizzie Nashvill, the cable snapped and both fell to the stony macadamized ground thirty-five feet below. Charles's hip is broken and he is seriously injured, but will recover. His wife is seriously injured and will die. He was a professional wire-walker and had given many previous performances in various parts of the country without injury.

MORE RAIN AT JOHNSTOWN.
But It Is Thought All Danger Is Now Over.
Johnstown, Pa., May 23.—The renewal of the heavy rain falling here at night again alarmed the inhabitants of the seemingly ill-fated Conemaugh valley. Throughout the night few were closed in sleep. This morning, however, brought relief of mind. The rain had not been sufficient to cause the rivers to get wild again. The mountain streams are running full, but only served to check receding water in the rivers. The danger is now over, and again thought that the danger is passed.

Settled with the Knights.
Wilmington, Del., May 23.—A settlement was made with ex-Mayor S. J. Willey, formerly master of the exchequer of the supreme lodge of the world, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Willey has funds of the order amounting to \$88,475 on deposit with R. Robinson & Co., bankers, of this city, who failed in May, 1893. After a long controversy, the lodge officials were about to bring suit against Mr. Willey's bondsmen, but today a settlement was made for the amount of their bond, \$50,000. The order will lose the balance of the funds.

May Present Their Certificates.
New York, May 23.—The Kissel South Carolina Railway Company announces that the holders of the first \$100,000 of its stock, dated bonds may present their certificates at the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company on and after May 24th and receive payment for back interest, less expenses. The Guaranty and Indemnity Company will pay \$40 per share for the new stock of the South Carolina and Georgia until June 2d.

Train Stealers Sentenced.
Cheyenne, Wyo., May 23.—B. F. Hughes, R. F. Wood and Charles O'Brien, leaders among the commonwealths, who stole a Union Pacific train at Montpelier, Idaho, last week, were sentenced today by Judge Riner, of the United States court, to five months' imprisonment in the Larimer county jail. Twenty others were sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Rosebery's Horse Woe.
London, May 23.—At Newmarket today the Newmarket stakes of 4,000 sovereigns, for three-year-olds, one mile and two furlongs, was won by Lord Rosebery's Ladas. Douglas Bald's St. Florian was second and Daniel Cooper's Clare third.

MORGAN AND SILVER.

Alabama's Democrats Endorse the Senator and Free Coinage.

CUCKOOS MAKE A GREAT FUSS

They Hate to Swallow an Endorsement of the Senior Senator.

THEIR SLATE IS BADLY SPLIT UP

Cleveland and Jones Are Commended—The Convention Is in a Great Uproar—Appointed Only by Approval of Morgan.

Montgomery, Ala., May 23.—(Special.)—The democrats of all Alabama approached the precipice of eternal ruin today, paused a moment on the brink and stepped back to a place of safety.
It was undoubtedly a close shave, but the danger is now past and all is well. At this afternoon's session of the state democratic convention the committee on platform and resolutions reported, through its chairman, Hon. H. Clay Tompkins, of this city. The platform reported was substantially that on which Mr. Cleveland was elected, except that it went further and endorsed in unmistakable terms his administration and that of Governor Jones, of Alabama.

The anti-administration men in the convention, in the interests of party harmony, voted for the platform as reported and it was unanimously adopted by the convention.

Among other resolutions reported by the committee was one which declared the expediency of the state of Alabama of the best interests of the state of Alabama of our distinguished senior senator, the Hon. John T. Morgan, and since his acquaintance with measures now pending before congress of vast importance, not only to his constituents, but to the whole people of the United States, makes it important that he should be retained in his present position, we, the representatives of the democratic party of Alabama in convention assembled, hereby cordially and heartily commend him to the people of Alabama for re-election to the senate of the United States.

Mr. Tompkins stated that while there was a minority, of which he was one, who did not agree to the resolution, it was not because of objection to its declaration, but from belief that the matter should not come before the convention, but be left with the people. He did not submit a minority report and said his objection ended with the action of the committee.

The resolution of the resolution brought to the floor Hon. F. L. Pettus, of Dallas, who spoke in eulogistic terms of the senior senator and who urged that the convention should speak in no uncertain terms about him.
Recognizing His Democracy.
John B. Knox, of Anniston, one of the leading statesmen of Alabama, and a faithful adherent to the principles of true democracy of our distinguished senior senator, the Hon. John T. Morgan, and since his thorough acquaintance with a measure before congress of vast importance, not only to his constituents, but to the whole people of the United States, makes it important that he should be retained in his present position, we, the representatives of the democratic and conservative party of Alabama in convention assembled, hereby cordially and heartily commend him to the people of this state for re-election to the senate of the United States.

This was the precipitation of the most exciting scene of the whole convention.
Confusion on the Floor.
Men were up in all parts of the house. There was much noise in all quarters, some were shouting for Morgan, others for sustaining the committee, and still others who favored tabling resolutions and substitutes. Finally quiet was restored and Mr. Knox in defense of his substitute, said the resolution offered by the committee could, with much propriety, be adopted in regard to a republican. Here is a representative from the state of Alabama who is a democrat and the resolution refuses to endorse him as a democrat.
The only issue against Senator Morgan was between him and a populist. If he is defeated he will be defeated by a populist. Having endorsed Cleveland and Jones, should we refuse to endorse John T. Morgan? Distinguished at home, distinguished at Washington, distinguished everywhere, the people expect that we should pass no acts of condemnation for Morgan, and if the convention fails to pass this resolution it can only be regarded as condemnation.

Mr. Knox called the attention of the convention to the gingerly endorsement of Alabama's honest and brilliant senator and demanded that his democracy be specifically endorsed. The demand was cordially echoed by the senator's friends.
This set the administration crowd wild. One of their number took the stand and rallied the cuckoo for fuss.
Harrison Attacks Morgan.
General George F. Harrison, of the Lee county contested delegation, who, according to the Johnston men's estimates, had no more right to a seat in the convention than a Kolbite, led the fight against senator Morgan. He said the convention could not pronounce Morgan's views on the silver question true democracy.

General Harrison said he was a member of the committee reporting the resolution. He recognized the ability of Cleveland, Morgan and Oates and held the democratic party greater than them all.
"We have declared in the platform," said he, "that in matters of detail we are divided and upon other questions we are divided, as upon the silver question." He thought the resolution was satisfactory to the senator's own people and that ought to satisfy the rest.

Mr. Knox—Did I not tell you that the resolution was not satisfactory to me and would not be satisfactory to Senator Morgan's friends?
General Harrison—You did, but I thought his own people knew better than you.
General Harrison continued to defend the report of the committee.
Morgan Men Get Mad.
After an impassioned speech, he made a motion to lay Mr. Knox's substitute on the table. Further discussion or explanation on the part of the Morgan men was choked by the call for the question. At this time the convention was beside itself with rage and excitement. The wildest frenzy prevailed. The Morgan men rebelled because debate had been denied them. Exclamations of vituperation and revenge were heard from each side. The situation was truly dangerous. Whispered exclamations such as "its rule or ruin," "goodby democracy," "if Morgan's not a democrat, neither am I," were heard to come from the side of the house occupied by the representatives of the north Alabama counties.
Cuckooed Counting.
Finally a vote by counties on the motion to table Mr. Knox's amendment was demanded by Mr. Browne, of Talladega. When all the counties had voted the secretary announced the result as in favor of tabling the resolution by 26 1/2 to 27 1/2. There were absentees not voting.
Then the Morgan men rebelled. Their count had figured out differently and they demanded a verification of the secretary's count.
The secretary being an ardent administration man, his friends came to his rescue and the interpreted insinuation served as another firebrand. The convention was apparently on the verge of something sensational. It looked like things had gone too far to ever be reconciled. Honest democrats trembled. Passion was ruling at this critical juncture.
Colonel H. C. Tompkins, of this city, who, by the way, is a rank administration man, and a bitter partisan, came to the rescue, and a debt is due by the verdict of both sides, a debt which Alabama democrats can never forget. He was the man who took the floor, but he persevered and finally secured the attention of the convention.

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Faithful to Democracy.
He offered as a substitute for both resolutions one in which the wording of the committee's resolution was followed exactly except that it went further and endorsed the fact that some of the democrats of Alabama differed with Senator Morgan as to matters of detail, they endorsed his "fidelity to the democratic party."
The resolution as amended read as follows:
"Resolved, That, recognizing the wise experience, the eminent ability and the devotion to the best interests of the state of Alabama of our distinguished senior senator, the Hon. John T. Morgan, and believing in his fidelity to the principles of democracy, though some of us may differ with him in matters of detail, and since his acquaintance with measures now pending before congress of vast importance, not only to his constituents, but to the whole people of the United States, makes it important that he should be retained in his present position, we, the representatives of the democratic party of Alabama in convention assembled, hereby cordially and heartily commend him to the people of Alabama for re-election to the senate of the United States."

This was satisfactory to all and was unanimously adopted by the convention. Democrats on both sides cannot but feel grateful to the distinguished Montgomerian who, although he loves Cleveland well, loves democracy more. Harmony was restored.
Smashing the Slate.
In the nominations for minor state officers the ring state was broken up into pieces. Kirk Jackson, of Lauderdale, Governor Jones's private secretary, defeated Mr. Lloyd, the Advertiser's candidate, and, for years to employ, by an easy majority, and this in spite of the fact that he is one of the most able and most popular young men in Alabama.

Will Fitts, of Tuscaloosa, and Mr. John Anderson, of Marengo, two of the best known and most accomplished young attorneys in the state, had a close race for the nomination for attorney general. They were nominated by a vote of 100 to 90. It was whispered around that he was working for Anderson. All of the five candidates for the nomination had been withdrawn except Fitts and Anderson. The eighth-year-old candidate the plum. Twenty-one was a Johnston man, but the ring claimed him and his defeat followed.
The slate was also beaten badly in the nomination of Professor Turner, of St. Clair. He triumphed over four opponents and his nomination was well deserved, for the reason that he has had occasion to decline honors at the hands of the opposition to the democratic party in Alabama. Mr. Craig Smith's renomination as treasurer without opposition pleased the Johnston forces immensely, as Mr. Smith has been an ardent Johnston supporter. The renominations of Judge John Purifoy as auditor, and of H. D. Lane, as commissioner of agriculture, were not underserved in the opinion of the democrats of the state.

It may not be amiss to state in this connection that had the convention today unanimously voted to condemn Senator Morgan, it would have availed nothing, as out of 133 senators and representatives recently nominated by the democrats of Alabama at the polls, 12 have been specifically instructed by the sovereign voters of the state to vote for Morgan's re-election. It may be well to explain that the executive committee elected today is by an easy majority a Morgan-Johnston committee.
Cleveland and Silver.
The resolution endorsing the national and state administration and free coinage of silver are as follows:
"The democracy of Alabama, in convention assembled, reaffirm the principles of the democratic party as declared in the platform of our party at Chicago in 1892 and congratulate the country upon the election of those principles in the triumphant election of Grover Cleveland, who, by his generous treatment of our people, has shown that he is the president of the whole country, knowing no north, no south, no east, no west."
Recognizing the wisdom and patriotism of our president, and believing in his fidelity to the principles of our party, we endorse his administration of the federal government.

While some of us may differ from him in matters of policy, we are agreed in the belief that he is impelled by motives of highest patriotism and by an unselfish desire to do the highest good of the whole people. While there are differences of opinion among us in matters of detail, we all believe in the free coinage of silver whenever it is a question of sound and safe currency.
"We earnestly urge upon our senators and representatives in congress the speedy repeal of the tariff and the speedy repeal of the 10 per cent tax on the issue of state banks."
"We heartily commend and endorse the present administration of the state government headed by Governor Thomas G. Jones, who has so wisely and courageously discharged his great trust, and we commend his firm and impartial and fearless execution."
Continued on Fourth Column Second Page.

GORMAN DEFENDS IT.

Maryland's Senator Pleads for the Passage of the Tariff Bill.

HE CONSIDERS IT A GOOD MEASURE

Personally He Is Opposed to the Income Tax Feature.

BUT HE PROMISES TO VOTE FOR IT

The Country Can Try It for a Few Years and See Whether It Is Desirable to Continue the Tax.

Washington, May 23.—There were not over twenty senators present at the opening of today's session, but procedures were allowed to go on without a roll call.
A resolution was offered by Mr. Kyle, populist, of South Dakota, and went over until tomorrow, declaring it as the sense of the senate that the government of the United States shall not use force for the purpose of restoring to the throne the deposed queen of the Sandwich islands, or for the purpose of destroying the existing government; that the provisional government having been duly recognized, the highest national interests are that it shall pursue its own line of policy and that intervention in the political affairs of those islands by other governments will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the government of the United States.

At 10 o'clock the tariff bill was taken up. Paragraph 17—"railway bars, made of iron or steel, railway bars made in part of steel, and rails and punched iron or steel flat rails"—was the first item on the order. The house bill had made the duty 20 per cent ad valorem; the finance committee had reported the rate of 2 1/2%, and now Mr. Jones, democrat, of Arkansas, on behalf of the finance committee, withdrew its amendment and moved to make the rate 7-30 cent per pound, which, he explained, would be \$7.54 a ton. The rate under the present law, he said, was 6-10 cent per pound or \$13.44 per ton, so that the rate now proposed was a little over one-half of the existing rate.

Gorman Heads an Essay.
Discussion of the amendment was taken up by Mr. Platt until 11 o'clock, when Mr. Gorman took the floor. It had been made known through the newspapers that it was his intention to speak today in defense of the democratic position, and the attendance of senators on both sides and of spectators in the galleries was quite large. As in measured slowness Mr. Gorman spoke, his calm, vibrating tones he commenced his speech, a profound hush spread over the chamber, and senators and spectators settled down to give to the Maryland senator the closest and most respectful attention. He read his speech from printed slips, with perfect distinctness of intonation and with great earnestness of manner.

"Mr. President: We are nearing the end. After twenty years of political progress, of positive growth, of constant development and of universal enlightenment, the democratic party and the American people are within sight of the goal of land. Emancipation is at hand—emancipation from partisan oppression; from the greed of classes; from extortion; from wilful extravagance; from financial failures; from spoliation; from restrictions upon individual liberty; from jingoism—from all those evils, in brief, which the democratic party inherited as a hateful legacy from three decades of republican maladministration."
He then touched upon the difficulties which had confronted the democratic party on its return to power, after thirty years of opposition, and he pointed out the demands made upon them. "We were not only urged," he said, "but ordered peremptorily to reform the tariff at once. Why wait? Vote first. Talk afterwards."

Mr. Gorman asserted that time, and plenty of it, had always been considered absolutely essential in reforming tariffs. The Mills bill did not pass the house until mid-summer. The McKinley tariff was the signature of President Harrison until the last day of September.
Speaking of the house bill, he said: "In obedience to the obvious wish of the country, the house of representatives passed a tariff bill early in the season. Comparatively little time was given to the consideration of the various schedules and many changes in the bill, and the result was a bill which was not only imperfect, which not only failed to meet the requirements of the treasury, but actually increased the deficit created by republican prohibitive duties. There was no expectation that this bill would become a law without change. But no sooner did the finance committee begin its work than the cry for 'action' was renewed with extraordinary vigor. This perfect bill was upbraided, as a suitable basis for tariff revision, but as a democratic principle in itself. We were informed that any change whatsoever would be set down as a betrayal of the party's promises."

"We were told substantially that there was no room in the democratic party for honest difference of opinion, regarding even such purely business matters as tariff schedules; that the unfeigned change in industrial conditions did not warrant the slightest consideration; that every senator who showed the least concern for the interests of his own state was a traitor to the union and his party; that the senate itself had ceased to be a co-ordinate branch of the government and that its sole duty was to ratify blindly any decrees of the house." Then he added with significant emphasis:

For Revenue.
"Our friends on the other side seem very anxious to learn upon what theory this bill was constructed, with all its changes, constructed upon the democratic theory of a tariff for revenue, with such incidental protection as can be given consistently to the industries of the country. It was strictly the course marked out by President Cleveland in his letter of acceptance. It is not a free trade measure, but it is a longer step for free trade than that which passed the house in 1883. It is not a protection act for the sake of protection; but it does discriminate between raw materials and manufactured articles to the full extent of the difference between American and American wages. It is not a deficit-creating bill, such as either the present law has proven to be or as the bill which passed the house was certain to be if enacted. It is democratic, because it reduces taxation to the actual requirements of the government. It is just, because it eliminates the favoritism of the present law and lessens the burdens upon the great majority of the people. It is wise, because it makes possible the quick revival of business activity; sadly needed and universally desired. It is business-like, because it provides sufficient revenue to meet necessary expenditures without further issue of bonds. It is patriotic, because whatever discrimination it contains is in favor of American citizens. It is prudent, because it does

GEORGIA'S BANKERS.

The Programme for the Annual Convention Completed and Sent Out.

A NEW SUPERINTENDENT APPOINTED

Mr. Hoge Is Placed in Charge of the Central Main Stem, to Succeed Mr. Moore.

Macon, Ga., May 23.—(Special).—The programme of the third annual convention of the Georgia Bankers' Association, to be held at Atlanta June 6 and 7, 1914, is being sent out today to the members of the association by Mr. L. P. Hillier, of Macon, president of the American National Bank, who is the secretary of the association. The programme has been beautifully engraved and is a work of art.

The officers of the association are: R. H. Plant, president, Macon; T. E. Neal, first vice president, Atlanta; G. Gunby, second vice president, Columbus; C. H. Linstead, third vice president, Savannah; J. S. Davis, fourth vice president, Albany; L. C. Haynes, fifth vice president, Augusta; J. P. Hillier, secretary, Macon; J. W. Cabaniss, treasurer, Macon.

Executive committee—John A. Davis, chairman, Albany; Frank Sheffield, Thomasville; M. B. Lane, Savannah; R. J. Lowry, Atlanta; B. L. Hughes, Rome; W. A. Williams, Waynesboro; J. G. Rhea, Griffin.

The programme is as follows:

Convention will meet promptly in the ballroom of the Kimball house at 10 o'clock.

Convention will be called to order by President R. H. Plant.

Address of Welcome—Captain Robert J. Lowry.

Response to Address of Welcome—R. P. Burdell.

Annual Message—President R. H. Plant.

Report of Executive Council—Chairman J. A. Davis.

Report of secretary.

Address, "Practical Banking: Its Uses and Abuses"—J. W. Cabaniss.

General discussion until 2 o'clock p. m. When meeting will adjourn for the day.

At 4 o'clock p. m. a banquet will be tendered a ride over the city by the Atlanta Clearing House Association.

At 8 o'clock p. m. an address will be delivered by a distinguished financier.

Meeting called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. Address, "The Good of the Country Through the Harmonious Relations of State and National Banks"—T. M. Tickle.

General discussion.

Place of next meeting to be selected.

Election of officers for the new year.

Adjournment sine die.

At 9 o'clock p. m. a banquet will be tendered the members of the association at the Atlanta Clearing House Association at the Kimball house.

Badly Disappointed.

There is a large membership of the Order of Tontine in Macon, and quite a number of these members were calculating on drawing \$1,000 out of the order next year, less any sick benefits they may have received. Next year they would have been members several years. But their hopes are doomed to disappointment as the news comes from Philadelphia and New York that the Order of Tontine in the United States has been ordered to resign on trial today before the Supreme Court.

It is not known in what condition the affairs of the company are. A flourishing condition for years. A few months ago some ten or twelve members of the order in Macon drew \$1,000, they having been members seven years. This evening Goodyear lodge of Macon held a meeting to discuss what steps should be taken to protect the interests of members.

Postmaster on Trial.

The very interesting case of the government against ex-Postmaster J. B. Roberts, of Sandersville, is on trial today before Judge Spear in the United States court. There are two indictments against him, to-wit: One for illegally using postal money orders and one for alleged sale of stamps. The two indictments were ordered by the court to be consolidated over the earnest protest of the defendant's counsel.

The defendant's counsel is represented by District Attorney Gary, assisted by Marion Brown. It will be remembered that it was the appointment of Mr. Brown as assistant in this case that provoked the recent indignation meeting in Macon.

Mr. Brown's attorney, J. P. H. Porter, of Nottingham and Colonel Joseph Preston, of Macon, and Colonel J. M. Gilmore, of Sandersville, who were present at the meeting, were paid no stated salary, but only received commission from the sale of stamps.

In order to protect their interests, they are charged with having illegally issued money orders and bought goods in Macon, Atlanta and other places for them with stamps, which is in violation of the law. Mr. Roberts does not defend the government of an accused person.

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ATHENS KEEPS COOL.

The Proposition to Move the Agricultural College Causes No Alarm.

DR. HARRY WHITE DISCUSSES IT

There Is No Good Reason, He States, for Making the Change, and Many Reasons Against It.

Athens, Ga., May 23.—(Special).—An effort is made almost every year by certain citizens to move the Agricultural College of Georgia from Athens to some other town. The agitation has begun and the Griffin papers are proclaiming that they will soon receive the college from Athens.

Dr. H. C. White, of the college from Athens, said in an interview today: "Yes, the good people of Griffin, with their customary enterprise, have again set on foot a scheme to move the Agricultural College from Athens to Griffin. It has been in successful operation for over twenty years. The effort will be of course prove as futile as all the rest have been. There is no good reason for separating and every reason for retaining the association which now exists between this college and the State university, of which it is a co-ordinate part. The people of Griffin show a commendable local pride in working to do everything in their power to promote their little city's interest, but the prosperity of the educational interests of the whole state are involved. They should not persist in their schemes for local advancement, which if successful would work injury to the state at large."

The policy of the college is to keep the work of higher education as now universally recognized as the best one and the old idea of dividing a university into five branches of colleges is a very few supporters among those familiar with educational work.

It is not likely that the promoters of the scheme for removing the college to Griffin will have much encouragement to continue their work and they will probably cease their efforts in a few days, as they have done time and time again before this.

The members of the board of trustees in their plans not 1 cent of the appropriation received from the national government could be spent to purchase grounds or erect buildings for the college.

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In the first class of yachts the Eldiva was distanced by both the Ocean Queen and the Thelma. The Ocean Queen was sailed by her owner, Mr. R. M. Demere, beating the Thelma in the twenty mile course by seventeen minutes and fifty-three seconds.

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 CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern hotel; McDonald & Co., 65 Washington St.
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ATLANTA, GA., May 24, 1894.

The Party in Alabama.

The nomination of Colonel Oates as the democratic candidate for governor of Alabama ought to be the signal for complete harmony in the party. There has been a good deal of unnecessary rancor displayed in the preliminary campaign by some of those who set themselves up as special partisans of Colonel Oates, but his own canvass showed that he did not sympathize with the proscription methods adopted. If party harmony depended on this element, it would be flung to the winds in Alabama and in every other state.

Every party harmony depends now as always on the people who are true to democratic principles, and who feel and know that these principles can only be put into operation as the result of democratic unity. It is this feeling and this knowledge which impels sensible and conservative men to subordinate minor differences and mere questions of policy to the larger and more important considerations that belong to party harmony. The chief of these considerations is this: that if men permit differences on minor points to divide them they cannot carry to a successful issue the principles that are vital and essential; that if a party cannot put into operation all its policies, it can at least carry out some of them—whereas, if there be division and demoralization, the malcontents and factionists merely play into the hands of the republicans.

The prediction has been freely made that if Colonel Oates, representing the rancorous faction in Montgomery, should receive the nomination, the platform democrats would desert their colors and swell the ranks of the Kolb men. This is wild nonsense. When Colonel Oates received the votes of a majority of the democratic convention, he became the democratic candidate and this was made unmistakable when the convention gave him its unanimous endorsement. If he ever had been the candidate of a rancorous faction, he ceased to be that when the democratic convention gave him its endorsement. He became at once the candidate of the democratic party and all democrats who care anything about the success of the principles of their party will give him their hearty support.

They will give him their support whether they agree with all his personal or political views or not, and for the very good reason that he represents the material and imposing fact of democracy—the vital force that stands for popular government. It was this consideration that impelled the supporters of Johnston in the convention to declare themselves for Oates when he had received the votes of a majority of the delegates.

In Alabama, in Georgia, in every state where the democratic party has vitality, considerations of party unity and party harmony must be held to be of paramount importance. There is no remedy for the evils of republican legislation outside the democratic organization. There is no hope whatever in any movement outside the democratic party. Whatever weakens the organization hurts the people's cause and helps the republicans.

Democratic voters may not relish the financial policy thus far developed by congress and the administration. They may resent the officiousness of the small but devoted band of hand-fed patriots who are trying to take the affairs of the party in charge. But beyond and above these things is the necessity of presenting a solid front to republican aggression, the necessity that impels thoughtful men to look beyond faction fights and individual selfishness to the welfare of the people and to the final complete success of democratic principles.

The Responsibility of Congress.

A subscriber sends us this: "Some time ago you reminded congress that Mr. Cleveland had no power to frame and pass measures carrying out the democratic platform. Wouldn't it be well to give our friends another gentle reminder on that line?"

It would be difficult to give congress a stronger reminder than that which Mr. Cleveland himself recently gave that body in his letter to Chauncey Black. It was not an official document addressed to congress, but it had the president's name signed to it, and individual democrats in that body would not have lowered their dignity by accepting the advice therein contained.

Mr. Cleveland declared in effect that it would be a shame and a disgrace if the democratic party failed to redeem the pledges made to the people, and the declaration was a very timely one. For one thing, we have seen no strenuous effort made by the democrats to carry out the financial pledge of the platform.

This neglect may arise from the fact that their other labors have been so arduous; but we have heard it whispered that the reason they have failed to pass a free coinage bill is because Mr. Cleveland is opposed to it. On the other hand we have Mr. Cleveland's indignant declaration that it would be shameful to fail to redeem the pledges made at Chicago, and so far as the people know, he has never informed congress that he is opposed to a measure embodying the financial pledge.

Congress was not sent to Washington to guess what Mr. Cleveland will do, but to aid him in carrying out the pledges of the platform and in putting democratic principles in operation in the laws. Before this can be done congress will have to act, and it ought to act promptly not only in passing tariff legislation, but in opening the mints to the coinage of silver with such safeguards of legislation as the platform suggests.

We do not think congressmen will lose their popularity with the democratic voters by engaging in the work of redeeming the platform pledges.

Southern-Made Fine Cotton Goods.

The new cotton factory at Gaffney, S. C., devoted to the spinning and weaving of fine cotton goods is attracting considerable attention in the north. The Boston Journal of Commerce and The American Manufacturer devote a good deal of space to the new enterprise and seem to think that it inaugurates a new era in southern cotton manufacturing.

The main mill is 261 feet long by 75 wide, two stories high, with engine room, cloth room, two stories high, and a one-story boiler house. The buildings are of brick made by the company on its own land within three hundred feet of the mill site. The mill is equipped with the best machinery that money can buy. It contains 10,432 spinning spindles and 300 looms, and the numbers of yarn spun are 28 warp, and 36 to 40 filling. The cloth is made in the same count and number as print cloth, viz.: 64x64, but instead of being printed it is finished for the bleaching trade. The mill started operations in May, 1893, and has run both night and day since. Its product has been sold, and part of it is sold ahead to the first of November. The Journal of Commerce says:

This mill has been built cheaper than any other first-class mill in the south, the cost per spindle being only \$15.24, which includes real estate, tenements, warehouse, mill buildings and machinery. When this mill was started on fine numbers it was predicted by a great many mill men that it would never be a success spinning these numbers, as it was thought no other mills but those in New England could do it. The Gaffney mill has demonstrated that fine goods can be made in the south just as good as they can be anywhere else in the world, and it has made cheaper, too. There are two mills now starting in the south, and the third one is being built, which are to follow the example that the Gaffney mill set, to spin and weave fine numbers.

The manufacture of the finer grades of cotton goods is just what has been needed in the south, and now that it has been demonstrated that we can make it successful and profitable, we may expect to see this region become the cotton mill center of the world. When we manufacture our raw material and sell it in the home and foreign markets the south will be the richest country on the globe.

The British and the Negroes.

One Ida B. Wells, a negro woman, who was driven out of Memphis for publishing a slanderous article about the white women of the south, is lecturing on lynch law to large audiences in England.

The lecturer tells horrible stories about the lynching of negroes in the south, and she has been successful in winning the sympathy of a large portion of the British public. Newspapers, clergymen and public meetings are endorsing her and denouncing the American lynchers in very strong language.

But our friends over the water are inconsistent. At this very time they are engaged in grabbing land in Africa, where they are slaughtering the natives without mercy. One of the speakers at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Society said the other day:

Savages do not understand leniency. They take it for fear. Therefore, in a new colony, where there is a very small white population among a very large number of aboriginal blacks, the absolute supremacy of the whites and the authority of the white man's government must be firmly established, and until this authority is fully recognized the savages cannot be treated with abstract justice. It may be wrong to occupy waste places of the earth, to extend the British empire and to cause in Africa contact with savages at all. I will not offer an opinion on that point, but, right or wrong, it is a British characteristic to take possession of any country we think worth having.

We do not care how strongly the English denounce lynching in the United States, when negroes are the victims, but we insist that they should also denounce their own countrymen who are stealing land in Africa and butchering the blacks who are defending their homes. Let us have a fair deal in this matter.

Victoria's Birthday.

Today is the seventy-fifth birthday of Queen Victoria.

The queen is now in excellent health and it is possible that she will live for some years to come. She has been on the throne fifty-seven years, and her reign embraces many of the most memorable events in English history.

Victoria will not rank in history among the greatest rulers of the world, but she will be remembered as a good wife and mother, a model of virtue and a queen who felt a deep interest in the welfare of her subjects. She has had nine children, of whom seven are still living.

Since she has been on the throne her people have given her in the civil list expenditures \$110,275,000, and \$48,676,705 for the support of her residences and stables. Her direct expenditures are \$1,800,000 a year. The sum allowed by the government for the support of the other members of the royal family is \$1,300,000 a year. The queen has saved and invested some thirty or forty million dollars, and in the event of a revolution her children would inherit enough to give them a new start in the world.

There is not much more to be said about this serene and fortunate old lady. She holds to the religious faith and the political creed of her fathers, and is opposed to liberal views. She hates scandal as much as she hated Mr. Gladstone, loves big dinners and good wine, and still believes that her husband was the

best man that ever lived. Two or three attempts have been made to assassinate her, but her people love her, and her successor will be lucky indeed if he enjoys anything like her popularity.

Today is a notable anniversary. It is a rare thing for a sovereign to celebrate a seventy-fifth birthday after fifty-seven years on the throne.

Magnifying Coxe.

The Washington police judge who sent Coxe to jail for displaying a banner on the capitol grounds, and fined him for walking on the capitol grass was a judicial clump.

Coxe leading a crowd of beggars and cranks was harmless, but Coxe in jail will get the sympathy and endorsement of many people who would not have noticed him if he had been let alone by the authorities, or released with the warning not to do it again.

The action of the judge in refusing to allow Coxe to pay a fine for displaying the banner was unnecessarily severe. To lock him up for that offense suggests the idea that he is something more than a crank or a tramp—that he is, in point of fact, a rebel against the government, and that the republic is in danger when he is at large.

Undoubtedly, he is a foolish fellow, but he has run against a set of authorities who are fully as foolish as he is, and it is to be feared that there are numerous others of the same sort occupying high official places.

In dealing with the Coxe business we need officials whose common sense, good humor and humanity will temper such justice as they may be called on to administer. The government can maintain peace and order without going into hysterics when a few of its citizens enter the capitol grounds with a banner bearing noble and peaceful mottoes.

An Unfair Correspondent.

The Washington correspondent of The Chicago Record, speaking of the Cotton States and International exposition, makes the charge that at the world's fair the only exhibitors from Georgia were two fruit companies, two negro colleges and an Atlanta mill manufacturing company.

If it was the purpose of the correspondent to convey the impression that Georgia was hostile to the fair he is on the wrong track. The people of our state favored the world's fair and were anxious to have a state appropriation for an exhibit, but under our constitution no funds were available for such an object. When this became known it was too late for private individuals to combine and get up a good exhibit. This is the reason why Georgia was practically unrepresented at Chicago.

Our people went to the world's fair in large numbers, and when the Atlanta exposition opens its gates we hope to see Chicago and Illinois take a lively interest in our big show and prove it by coming down here to see it. They will receive a hearty welcome, and we feel satisfied that the exhibits of the cotton states and the Spanish-American countries will surprise and delight them.

There are a good many evidences of the fact that Mr. Eugene Field, of Chicago, has been fully restored to health.

The single gold standard has caused an inflation in the volume of tramps.

The evening cuckoo says that The Constitution is eating crow in Alabama. This is a nice compliment to Colonel Oates. Let there be harmony.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

General Dabney H. Maury, whose work, "Recollections of a Virginian," has just been published, tells the following story about the late General Dick Taylor. Once a very bright and gay lady asked him if he thought a certain very steady general was a proper commander of a very important post on the coast of Africa. Taylor replied: "He is the very best I could trust that command to. What can you urge against him?" "Oh, he is so attentive to his wife. I don't see how he can conduct his official business properly." "A better man can be found, but I understand now a man can be attentive to his own wife and his business at the same time, but I'll be d—d if a man can be attentive to another man's wife and mind his own business." This struck the lady as a very proper answer. "I can understand now a man can be attentive to his own wife and his business at the same time, but I'll be d—d if a man can be attentive to another man's wife and mind his own business." This struck the lady as a very proper answer.

Fifteen letter carriers of Chicago underwent Saturday the painful operation of having part of their cuticles removed that it might be grafted on the raw surface of a comrade's scalp and forehead. The comrade is J. J. Poute, one of the victims of an oil tank explosion that occurred recently near California station on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. The skin was saved from the wreckage and is now being grafted on the scalp of the man above the elbow and was in strips from one to four inches in length and half an inch in width. The operation lasted four hours.

A magazine writer refers to the fact that about six thousand Americans visit Shakespeare's birthplace each year as a tribute to their culture. There is something in this, and yet many of those visitors, it must be admitted, never read a page of Shakespeare. They are the suddenly rich, who go to Europe because it is the fashion. Some of them do not know the difference between the barney stone and the Kohinoor, the tower of London and a hole in the ground.

The St. Louis Republic says of our senators forty years ago: "The spread-eagle orator was generally overstimulated, and often so drunk as to be almost incapable of controlling his utterance at all. It would be easy to challenge this statement, but no one can go very far into American biography without finding that it was almost the universal habit of American speakers to key themselves up for their speeches with whisky. It is, perhaps it is, probably true that a great majority of the speeches which forced the civil war, no matter which side they were made on, were made under the influence of whisky." It would be well for some of the speakers of today to find out what brand of whisky their predecessors used.

One of the disasters of the recent storm in Chicago was the destruction of the cottonwood tree in the middle of which was perched the Fort Dearborn massacre of August 15, 1812. Fernando Jones, who went from Buffalo to Chicago in the spring of 1855, says this tree and another tree about 20 yards from it were almost inaccessible to him by an old drunken Indian called Captain Isaac, who professed to have taken part in the slaughter and who mimicked the halting and stotting in a realistic manner. Between the two trees the wagon conveyed

the women and children from Fort Dearborn was stopped by the Indians and the tree was dragged out and tomahawked. The tree stood on Eighteenth street, opposite the house of George M. Pullman and near the Fort Dearborn massacre monument recently erected by Mr. Pullman.

ABOUT THE GOVERNORSHIP.

The Clarksville Advertiser says editorially:

"As one who has the right to know, being a 'wool hat boy' editor who has his finger on the political pulse, we feel no hesitancy in putting down the wool hat boys for General Evans. We are a free and very independent people—we wool hats, and are quick to resent any effort that seems directed to the end of controlling our votes. General Evans asks for our votes not as a reward for his past services to the state and country, but in response to the sentiment which is asking for pure men for leaders, men who live above the murky atmosphere and fogs of political chicanery. Atkinson goes to a great length personally to show the wool hat contingent in contempt, but wears a great white hat of the fabric himself. But listen; he addresses himself, and estimates his strength by a band, a ring, a clique, if you please, of 'the men who control' and who 'control' the wool hat element of the state's politics. Mr. Atkinson is a badly mistaken man, and has many deluded followers if they think for a moment the wool hats will be controlled by this clique known popularly as 'the men who control.' It will be found on the great day of reckoning on August 24, that these men did not control, but that the wool hats did the controlling and polling and rolling up of a rousing majority for Evans."

The LaGrange Graphic says: "The supporters of General Evans are growing enthusiastic in all parts of the state, and that grand old patriot and statesman will be nominated by a majority that will show how widespread is the love the people bear him. We would commend to the friends of the wool hats the advice of the Irishman, as the best that could be taken under the circumstances, when he said: 'If yez can't be asey, be as Aisy as yez can.'"

The Butler Herald has the following: "Colonel Atkinson has seen proper to enter the contest. He is comparatively a young man and could well afford to wait, especially as he has few democrats in the state of his age have been so well rewarded as the colonel. It is, of course, too late for Colonel Atkinson to withdraw, but we hope that the friends of both candidates, as well as the candidates themselves, will conduct the canvass in such a manner that no heart burnings, no bitterness will be engendered to plague the party on the day of election. With the bad faith and the present administration the democrats of Georgia have had enough to carry without adding anything more to it."

The American Times-Recorder says: "Let the friends of General Evans stand firm and work for the success of the grand old soldier. He is sure to win; Atkinson's small majority need not be discouraging. 'Men who control' the wool hats in a few counties, but their tricks have been unmasked and Evans will pull through with a majority."

The LaGrange Graphic says of Mr. Atkinson's recent speech there: "Mr. Atkinson's speech here last week did not create much enthusiasm even among his supporters, and the charges he brought against General Evans of trying to convert the Georgia Baptist convention into a political machine, of trying to ride the old soldiers into office, of being a know-nothing, etc., etc., fell flat, and acted very much like a boomerang."

The Macon Evening News says: "It will be seen that the Atkinson-claim-the-facts have again been unearthed. The Atkinson 'controllers' called a mass meeting in Towns county, but when the uncontrollable Evans men came pouring into town in great numbers, they hastily postponed the county's action and called a primary."

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

Speaking of the retirement of Colonel John S. Candler from the congressional race, The Lithonia News Era says:

"He will not be in the race at all, and he is a candidate for no office, but intends to remain in the ranks and fight for the cause of democracy. We are glad to make this announcement, for John is a favorite son of DeKalb and has bright honors in store for him, but we are candid to say we do not think this is the proper time for any one to oppose Colonel Livingston. Colonel Candler is being mentioned for chairman of the next state convention, which position carries with it the chairmanship of the state democratic executive committee. The colonel is peculiarly fitted for this position, being fully up with the affairs of the state, a shrewd politician and an indefatigable worker. We believe a better man can be found for the work and think the convention will do a wise thing to confer upon him this honor."

The Monroe Advertiser says: "Major Bacon is one of Georgia's ablest men; is thoroughly conversant with the great questions involving the people's interest; is a true and staunch democrat, and will make Georgia an able representative in the United States senate. Georgia should elect her ablest man to represent her in the national senate."

The Butler Herald says: "In this issue of The Herald will be found the announcement of the name of Hon. Hugh Neisler as a candidate to represent Taylor county in the Georgia legislature. This card is inserted by the friends of Mr. Neisler and entirely without his knowledge of the fact. He has already made us a faithful representative."

The Clarksville Advertiser says: "If we must have a senator, let's elect one who will move up things. But is not a candidate for the place, Gerard or duBignon either would do the state credit, and Bacon is recognized as an able statesman."

Colonel Jesse W. Walters, candidate for congress in the second district, is thus quoted in an interview in The Dawson News: "I am sure that a democratic administration ought to devote all its time and energy to enacting and enforcing those reforms in legislation demanded by the democratic platform of 1892. The tariff ought to be revised, so as to place it on a revenue basis and thus relieve the burden of taxation from the laboring and agricultural classes of our people. I see no reason why America should longer hesitate to settle this (the silver) vexed question in her own hands and among her own people. I am for free and unlimited coinage of silver under such regulations as will give the people a sound and stable money. And this, too, ought to be done at once. I am heartily in favor of the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks. I am equally as strongly in favor of that other measure of relief now agitated by the democratic party—a graduated income tax."

ALL SORTS.

Ambitious Young Person—What, do you think is the first step that one should take in order to become a poet? Experienced Editor (thoughtfully)—Well, I should say take out a life insurance policy.—Somerville Journal.

Inquiring Son—Papa, what is reason? Fond Parent—Reason, my boy, is that which enables a man to determine what is right. Inquiring Son—And what is instinct? Fond Parent—Instinct is that which tells a woman she is right whether she is or not.—Tit-Bits.

Mrs. Crimps—I wish to see Professor Salasagundi, the astrologer. I wish to learn if tomorrow will be a lucky day for me to start on a journey. The Professor's Servant—Very sorry, but the professor is dead. He was killed in a railroad accident.—New York Weekly.

Near Fayetteville, N. C., four persons standing in a yard near a house heard a whizzing sound and saw a ball of fire descending toward them. An instant later it exploded with a stunning report, and all four were knocked down and were insensible for several minutes. One was partially paralyzed. Near them was an ox, which was killed instantly.

Not to be outdone, Virginia comes forward with a negro who is turning white. One half of his face is said to be entirely white, and the other is getting in the same fix.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

His Record.
 He knows just what he's runnin' for—
 For what the office seekin'—
 (They say he went plumb through the war.
 But went a-streakin'?)

He always took his country's part
 When needin' a defendin'—
 (He stopped his ears an' give three cheers
 At Lee's surrender?)

When other fellers dodged at home
 An' folks was out a-gunnin'—
 He left one leg upon the field.
 (He broke it runnin'?)

An' now he's out for congress, square!
 Although you'd never think it;
 (They have the best of liquor there,
 An' he kin drink it?)

An Intelligent Voter.
 He took in every barbeque
 In all the country round;
 An' every jug of 'Mountain Dew'
 That come, he drank it down!

One day he'd run with Jenkins.
 An' eat an' drink his fill;
 The next, he'd tackle Williams,
 An' he kept a-eatin' still!

No matter who was runnin',
 His chance was never slim;
 He'd sign a note to give his vote,
 An' they'd keep feedin' him!

No matter what the dinner was,
 Was there with grace to say:
 From Fulton clean to Fannin,
 That feller eat his way!

An' when th' votin' time come round,
 They was all laid on the shelf,
 For he busted the election
 By bustin' of himself!

Two Candidates.
 You may say that the campaign's opened—
 The cat is after the mouse;
 The old man's out for the senate,
 But the old woman's still for the house!

The drums are ready for beatin'—
 Cat ketchin' up with the mouse!
 The old man's out for the senate,
 But the old woman's head of the house!

Hide Out, Little Office!
 Git out of the way, little office!
 The candidates come with a shout;
 You'd better skeedaddle—
 They're all in the saddle!
 Hide out, little office, hide out!

Git out of the way, little office!
 There's no use to preach or to pout;
 The brass band's a-drummin'—
 The candidates' comin'!
 Hide out, little office, hide out!

Git out of the way, little office!
 The mules, they are rearin' about;
 When the candidates charge you
 They'll have to enlarge you!
 Hide out, little office, hide out!

They Feed Well.
 There's one thing 'bout the campaign
 That'll always do to tell:
 No matter who's a-runnin',
 They feed the voters well!

Corn bread an' bacon,
 Greens an' barbeque,
 An' sujs o' brown to wash it down,
 Chock full o' 'Mountain Dew'!

There's one thing 'bout the campaign
 That makes a feller yell:
 No matter who pays for the 'cue,
 They feed the voters well!

Corn bread an' bacon,
 Beef an' Brunswick stew;
 Pass your mug an' tilt the jug,
 An' git your 'Mountain Dew'!

All Hail!
 Blow the bugle!
 Beat the drums!
 Loud the candidate—
 He comes!
 Ridin' early,
 Ridin' late,
 Watch out for the
 Candidate!

Saw the war through
 (Sure o' that!)
 Got his record
 In his hat!
 Knows he's needed
 By the state;
 Save the country
 Sure as fate!

Good at farmin':
 Got a ploy
 In his back yard
 Rustin' now!
 Merchant, lawyer,
 Doctor—all!
 Anything the
 People call!

No religion.
 (In the lurch
 If he didn't
 Like each church!)
 Bound to please you—
 Beat the drums!
 He's a minute
 Here he comes!

In the Race.
 Fix up the saddlebags, Mary,
 An' fill 'em with bread y'rich;
 An' John, run out—take a turn about,
 An' cut me a hie-ry switch!

For I'm goin' to town in a minute,
 Where the voters is holdin' the fort;
 An' if I git beat for sheriff,
 I'll run for the justice court!

Fix up the saddlebags, Mary,
 An' I'll give you a partin' hug;
 An' sure as you're born, you must git in
 The 'corn.'
 For the voters is great on the jug!

For I'm goin' to town in a minute,
 For the fellers is holdin' the fort;
 An' if I git beat for the justice's seat
 I'll run for the road overseer!

—F. L. S.

SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

The Owensboro, Ky., Messenger tells of a peculiar combination of matrimonial relations brought about by two recent marriages there. Mr. Fulkerson recently married the daughter of Mr. Hendrix. Mr. Fulkerson has a comely daughter of twenty-five years, and Hendrix being a lone widower of fifty-seven needed some one to comfort him. He proposed to Miss Fulkerson, she accepted and they were married. The women thus became sister-in-laws and at the same time each is the stepmother of the other. The men at the same time became fathers-in-law and sons-in-law and stepsons to their own wives. Such a mixture of paternal, fraternal and external relations is not often found.

Although the Kentucky nominating convention will not be held for more than a year and the election will not occur until November, 1895, the fight for state offices is on in earnest. All the announced candidates have been at work for some time and the pace being set is livelier than ever before the convention meets, as there are only two candidates, Mr. Clay and General Hardin, and only one ballot will be necessary to determine the result. It is practically conceded now that the race is made up between the two, as every other man who has been mentioned in connection with the office has, either publicly or privately, been declared out of it.

Near Fayetteville, N. C., four persons standing in a yard near a house heard a whizzing sound and saw a ball of fire descending toward them. An instant later it exploded with a stunning report, and all four were knocked down and were insensible for several minutes. One was partially paralyzed. Near them was an ox, which was killed instantly.

Not to be outdone, Virginia comes forward with a negro who is turning white. One half of his face is said to be entirely white, and the other is getting in the same fix.

WALKS AND TALKS.

The selection of Judge Harris as secretary of state was a good deal of a surprise to everybody and yet it was a natural one for Governor Northen to make, for it was an excellent appointment in every respect. Judge Harris is regarded as one of the ablest members of Georgia's judiciary, a man of unquestioned ability of highest integrity and a man who possesses in a high degree that sound common sense which is the basis of all real success. The judge was not considered a candidate, and indeed was not so in any sense, but the governor has long been a warm friend of Judge Harris and when he found that he had an appointment to an office of high honor he tendered it to that gentleman. Judge Harris is one of the best known men of western Georgia. For a number of years he has been judge of his circuit and he enjoys the fullest confidence and esteem not only of his neighbors, but of all who have been thrown with him in an official or in a personal way. He is a graduate of the university and a man in the prime of life, and will not only prove an excellent officer, but will be a strong factor on the state ticket. The people of his section of the state, populists as well as democrats, have the highest regard for him, and they will doubtless bring to the ticket many votes from the ranks of his opponents when the election comes. The judge's home is at Carrollton.

Hon. William Clifton's many friends throughout the state will regret that the governor selected another man than he, for they were all with him in his remarkable ambition to be secretary of state, though many of them wondered why he should desire the office. There is no more popular fellow in Georgia than the "warhorse" and his friends are with him in whatever he does. He is a young man of great personal magnetism and political strength and no man of his years has a brighter future before him. Mr. Clifton's friends were very active in urging the governor to name him for the position, but when they found that somebody else had been selected they acquiesced promptly and were among the first to congratulate the governor upon the excellence of the man of his choice. Clifton is a man who is going to be heard from—just the sort of a fellow who comes a great power in politics. He possesses what is called magnetism to the highest degree and in his section of the state is not only known by every man, but knows each one of them personally. In his long service as a member of the legislature he demonstrated his ability and it is an easy prediction to say that it will not be many years before he graces the halls of congress.

One of Mr. Clifton's strongest supporters was a young man very well known in Atlanta, where he resided a number of years, and the one who

JUDGE SAM W. HARRIS

Governor Northern Appoints a New Secretary of State.

SEVERAL WERE AFTER THE PLACE

The Judge Was Not an Applicant, but His Selection Gives General Satisfaction.

Judge Sampson W. Harris is the new secretary of state.

The appointment was made by Governor Northern yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock.

There seems to be no doubt as to his acceptance of the appointment, in spite of the fact that it was rumored about the fact that Judge Harris had visited the governor with the express purpose of offsetting the endeavors of other friends who were urging his name for the appointment by telling the governor that Judge Harris was not in the race and would not be.

The truth is the name of Judge Harris was never urged before the governor with his consent. On the contrary, he told Governor Northern that he was not an applicant.

JUDGE SAMPSON W. HARRIS.
Taken From a Photograph Made Several Years Ago.

cant and would not be. Governor Northern, however, construed this as meaning that Judge Harris was simply opposed to anything like a contest with the office, and since his name was so firmly backed up by influential citizens from every quarter of the state, the governor, recognizing his strength, his ability and his many superior qualifications for the place, appointed him.

In consideration of the fact that Judge Harris was not considered in the race as an avowed applicant, his appointment was a surprise to the gossipers about the hotels who had been talking the situation over all day.

The governor was kept busy with the work of hearing petitions and listening to the claims of friends for this candidate or that all the forenoon. Early in the morning a large delegation from Milledgeville on behalf of Judge Sanford, of that city, called at the executive office and the governor gave them a patient hearing. They were followed by a number of Savannah men, who came up with Colonel William Clifton to speak in his behalf.

Judge Tripp was also presented by a large delegation, who set forth his claims at length.

General Walker's name was urged by dozens of well-known Atlanta gentlemen.

The name of Judge Richard H. Clark was withdrawn by him, although it had been endorsed by very many prominent Atlantians. Judge Clark said that it had been without his consent that his name should have been presented to the governor and asked the governor not to consider it at all.

The applicants for the place were not a few and the interest ran high among the politicians.

The appointment of Judge Harris meets the hearty approval of every loyal citizen of Georgia. His name is known as a synonym of wisdom, justice and moderation throughout the state, and everybody who knows him at all well feels closely bound to him by that magnetism which few public men of modern times have power to throw out to others.

As a lawyer Judge Harris won golden opinions at the bar. He was not long in building up one of the best paying practices in this entire region of the state.

As judge of the Carrollton judicial circuit he has easily asserted his title to be called as fair, as able and as just a judge as sits on the Georgia bench.

Text of the order.

Following is the text of the order appointing Judge Harris secretary of state to fill the unexpired term:

"State of Georgia, Executive Office, Atlanta, May 23, 1894.—Whereas, by the death of the Hon. Philip Cook a vacancy exists in the office of secretary of state; by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, I do hereby appoint Samuel W. Harris, of the county of Carroll, to be and he is hereby appointed secretary of state for the unexpired term of Philip Cook, deceased."

"Given under my hand and the seal of the executive department in the city of Atlanta, this 23rd day of May, 1894."

W. J. NORTON, Governor.

By the governor, STANHOPE SAMS, Secretary of Executive Department.

Brief Sketch of His Life.

Secretary of State S. W. Harris is fifty-seven years old. He is a graduate of the State University of Athens, and was during the war, colonel of the Sixth Georgia regiment.

As the courageous leader of the men who fought with the famous "Colquitt brigade" he is known for his bravery and incomparable gallantry.

He has been judge of the Coweta circuit fourteen years.

No more honorable, high-toned, lovable man lives in Georgia and his popularity is widely acknowledged.

To Visit the University.

Yesterday the governor appointed the regular board of visitors to the State university who are annually sent to the college to inspect the management and the discipline of the institution.

The board this year will consist of the following:

J. G. Camp, of Douglas; A. C. Moody, of Thomas; Lawton B. Evans, of Richmond; Otis Ashmore, of Chatham, and John G. Harrison.

The visitors will go to Athens in a few weeks to investigate the management of Chancellor Boggs and the faculty and will make report to the governor on their return from the Classic City as to how things are being conducted on the cherished campus of the State university.

The Immigration Committee.

Governor Northern had a private conference yesterday with a number of well-known railroad men for the purpose of

getting the work of organizing a Georgia immigration bureau in shape.

The conference lasted an hour or two and much was done looking to a complete organization of the work.

"This is simply an idea of our own," said the governor about the movement, and it is not a state affair, as was thought by some in the beginning. It is simply a concerted movement between myself and railroad men in Georgia to see what we can do for the state in bringing people here.

"The conference today was for the purpose of appointing a committee to look into the situation and see what we may expect from the railroads."

"The work, I think, will be delayed for a few months on account of the unfortunate fact that several of our most useful lines are in the hands of a receiver and are not in position to put forward any great effort for immigration. After the reorganization of the properties I think there will be but little difficulty in the way and I believe the movement is going to be a great success."

FOR EFFECT ON THE CAMPAIGN.

The Reports Which Atkinson Men Are Spreading.

Publications were made in several state papers yesterday, which show the desperation of the Atkinson cause.

They were to the effect that a gentleman who had been admitted to an Evans caucus had betrayed the proceedings to those for whom they were not intended. The alleged proceedings were the passage of a resolution to send money and workers to the counties of Bibb, Floyd and Muscogee for the purpose of buying up the votes of these counties. Prominent Knights of Labor were to be thus made use of.

In regard to these statements The Constitution called upon members of the Evans committee, who said:

"The statement that a man enters a conference under false colors, and then comes out and betrays what he has heard, carries its own comment on the credibility of the witness so testifying. If he will play false in one situation, it follows that he would be equally so in another."

"The Evans campaign committee indignantly denies having sent any representative of Knights of Labor men or money to Muscogee, Floyd or Bibb counties, or anywhere else."

"They claim that the opponents of General Evans, recognizing his popularity with laboring men everywhere, have circulated this story for campaign purposes. They feel confident of the ability of General Evans's friends in Muscogee, Floyd and Bibb to take care of his interest there without outside aid."

NEARLY A HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

The Funeral of "Uncle" Dan Johnson in DeKalb County Yesterday.

A "father in Israel" was laid to rest in DeKalb county yesterday afternoon. His name was Uncle Sam Johnson and his hair was white with the frost of nearly a hundred years.

The people of the county for miles and miles around were present at the funeral yesterday. An account of his advanced age everybody knew. Uncle Daniel, as he was called, was born in DeKalb county, Georgia, on the 20th of December, 1800, and moved into DeKalb county when he was quite a young man.

At that time the whole of north Georgia was occupied by the Indian and the people everywhere lived in mortal terror of the red men. Mr. Johnson, however, who was a stalwart pioneer, bought a plot and proceeded to erect a house upon it. Until the time of his death, which occurred a number of years afterward, his aged parents resided with him under the same roof.

For seventy years, in the quiet life of a God-fearing and upright citizen, Mr. Johnson continued to reside on the same lot and to observe the slow and gradual changes which altered the appearance of the surrounding country, changing it from the savage abode of the Indians into a beautiful and fertile domain of civilization.

At one time Mr. Johnson was the sheriff of DeKalb county and served his people in the state legislature. DeKalb county then included all of the area now occupied by Fulton and was a vast domain of country. He lived to see his children's children grow up around him and to feel the happy assurance that he was the father of an honorable, as well as an able, citizen.

At the age of ninety-four with his children gathered at his bedside and everything in readiness for his departure, the old man closed his eyes and yesterday afternoon, as the light of the May sun enveloped the spring fields, he was laid to rest in the old family burial ground.

COMMITTED TO THE SOIL.

The Remains of Mr. W. J. VanDyke Interred at Westview.

From his late residence in West End the funeral of Mr. W. J. VanDyke occurred yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

It was largely attended by the friends and acquaintances of the deceased, and the services throughout were solemn and impressive. There were many floral offerings on the casket, and the atmosphere was fragrant with the perfume which they exhaled.

The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Messrs. A. Murphy, E. B. Rosser, P. R. Bunker, George L. Wood, M. T. LaHatte, F. H. Quillen, J. S. Pratt, P. Stevens and G. R. DeSaussure. These were all business associates and warm personal friends of the deceased.

The interment occurred in Westview cemetery. It was a few minutes past the hour of noon when all that was mortal of this well-known citizen was committed to the soil and left in its silent keeping until the resurrection.

In Oakland Cemetery.

The funeral of Mr. Henry S. Alexander occurred from his late residence, No. 114 Walker street, yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

It was a sad gathering to the many friends who had known him in life and to whom his death, which occurred away from home, was a sore calamity. There were many tearful eyes in the group of sad faces and many bereaved hearts in the assembly.

A number of beautiful floral offerings adorned the casket.

The pallbearers were the following: Messrs. W. K. Booth, James DePore, Willis King, Frank Hiltner, Frank Alkers, Samuel Wilkins, James Adair, J. W. Morrow and Dr. Amos Fox.

The interment occurred in Oakland cemetery.

THE ALABAMA SOCIETY.

A Reception Held at Their New Halls The Evening—The Ladies Invited.

The members of the Alabama Society will meet with their lady friends this evening at 8 o'clock.

A delightful programme has been prepared which will be of unusual interest and highly entertaining.

Music will be rendered during the evening by Wurm's orchestra and recitations, songs and instrumental music will also be on the programme.

This is a new feature with the state societies, but it is believed that the presence of the ladies will add much to the pleasure of the evening. All members of the society and their friends, together with their lady friends, are invited to attend.

The meeting will be at the hall in the Maddox-Rucker banking building corner of Forsyth and Broad streets.

The marvelous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is based upon the corner stone of absolute merit. Take Hood's throughout the spring months.

What folly to be without Beacham's Pills.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

World's Fair Highest Award.

HIS LOST WIFE.

Mr. O'Neal, of Portsmouth, Va., Is in Atlanta Looking for Mrs. O'Neal.

THE LETTER THAT CAME FROM BOSTON

A Handsome Boston Dentist Seems to Be Mixed Up in the Disappearance.

Among the passengers who came into the city on missions of business or pleasure on the seaboard Air-Line train yesterday morning was one very earnest gentleman who was looking for his wife.

The gentleman was Mr. A. O'Neal, of Portsmouth, Va. He was dressed in a neat suit of gray and was thoroughly genteel in appearance. After leaving the train he went to the Aragon at which place he is stopping.

Mr. O'Neal lives at Portsmouth, but is engaged in business with Mr. B. F. Howell, of Norfolk, Va. Up to a few weeks ago he lived very happily with his wife at their home in Portsmouth. So far as is known nothing had ever marred the smoothness of their married life.

Some time in April a handsome and stylishly dressed physician, giving his name as Dr. W. H. Joseph, of Boston, Mass., located temporarily in Portsmouth. He was a polished fellow and became a popular figure in a social way.

Dr. Joseph happened to be called in to do some work on Mr. O'Neal's teeth, and he paid careful attention to the handsome and attractive lady. He became quite a close friend to the family, winning the confidence and friendship of both Mr. and Mrs. O'Neal.

He visited at the house and was regarded as a perfect gentleman.

On May 1st Joseph left Portsmouth and returned to Boston, presumably. He dropped out of the life of his Portsmouth and Norfolk friends, and nothing was heard from him by Mr. O'Neal until May 9th, when he received a letter from him postmarked "Boston," and written from Room 114, 825 Washington avenue, Boston. The letter contained the usual friendly exchanges and inquired very solicitously after his "Virginia friends."

The next day Mr. O'Neal returned from work and found that his wife had left home. He at once instituted search and made inquiries on all sides. It was learned that Mrs. O'Neal had taken a train for Portland and had been joined at a station a few miles out of Norfolk by a gentleman answering the description of Dr. Joseph, of Boston.

Mr. O'Neal's mission here is to find them if they have already left for the city. He spent the day in gazing at the faces of the crowds on the streets, in the hope that among them he might find the features of those for whom he is looking. He is very anxious about the result of his visit here and is saying nothing about it.

VENEZUELA ALL RIGHT.

If Nothing Interferes to Prevent She Will Be at the Exposition.

Venezuela will come to the exposition and will make an exhibit.

That is the information which a letter to Hon. W. L. Scruggs brought yesterday.

Colonel Scruggs, in his capacity as commissioner of the exposition, for the Central and South American states, has presented the claims of the exposition to the representatives of these governments. Yesterday he received the following letter:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: The Hon. William L. Scruggs, Atlanta, Ga.—Sir: It is with sincere pleasure that I transmit to you the following extract from an official communication of the 8th inst., addressed to me by the honorable minister of foreign affairs at Caracas in relation to Venezuela's participation in the exhibition at Atlanta."

"This department has received with much interest your report of the suggestion made to you by his excellency, Mr. William L. Scruggs, the late diplomatic representative of the United States government here, that Venezuela and other countries of the southern hemisphere, take part in the Cotton States and International exposition to be held in the city of Atlanta."

"The special agent who, according to the statements of that distinguished gentleman, will be sent hither to invite Venezuela to participate in that exposition, will be honored, as well as our country, by his intervention to prevent, this government will accept the invitation and use every effort to comply with the conditions."

"The said agent is authorized to renew to you the assurances of my highest esteem, and of subscribing myself, your friend and very obedient servant."

JOSE ANDRADE."

WOULD BENEFIT NORFOLK.

The International Exposition Gets an Endorsement from Virginia.

Norfolk, Va., May 23.—(Special.)—At a late meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and Business Men's Association today Colonel Avery had the following resolutions unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of Norfolk, Va., recognizes that the Cotton States and International exposition proposed to be held at Atlanta, Ga., for four months, from September, 1895, will help American commercial supremacy in the effort to get South American trade that now Europe largely controls; be it

"Resolved, That we endorse and will aid the said exposition as a national good through a southern agency."

"Resolved, That Norfolk, the chief American Atlantic seaport, as near Europe as New York, and nearer to San Francisco, with one of the finest harbors in the United States, nine railways and sixteen steamship lines, with great truck, cotton, coal, lumber and other trade, will be largely benefited by this project."

"Resolved, That Virginia, with her varied and valuable products and advantages, should show her interest in the exposition to the benefit of the exposition."

"Resolved, That the Virginia senators and representatives in congress be respectfully requested to support the exposition as a national exhibit and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of them."

"Resolved, by the Business Men's Association of Norfolk, Va., That we view with great interest the effort to bring together at Atlanta, Ga., in 1895, the business men of the United States and of the countries south of us; that we see in the success of that movement a chance to test for the prosperity of our Virginia ports, which in the past enjoyed a large and lucrative trade with South America; that we believe it will tend to open new markets for our flour, tobacco and coal and return to us a large portion of the coffee and fertilizer trade formerly enjoyed."

"Resolved, That the senators and representatives in congress be and are hereby earnestly urged to heartily support the movement, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent them with a request to advocate and vote for the bill to have the government properly represented."

"Resolved, That Governor O'Ferrall be requested to do all in his power to have our state and its various interests properly represented at the proposed exposition."

Mexico and the South.

From The Mobile Register.

We have frequently impressed upon Mobilians the value of Mexico to this part of the south, and the need of the establishing and cementing closer trade relations with that important sister republic.

Under the wise and practical administration of President Diaz, Mexico has rapidly attained in every branch of material progress; and today she is no longer the factious-ruled state of a short decade ago. In the civic life of her towns, in railroad increase and ramification, and in her out-reaching for trade advantages, the land of the Aztecs is coming evenly alongside of our own union.

Ten million of people inhabit the rich and

productive land of Mexico, and their consumption of imported necessities and luxuries is a plainly evident factor in the world's trade. At this moment her foreign commerce is almost monopolized by Europe, and it demands no expert mathematician to calculate the annual loss therefrom to American manufacturers, and especially to the Gulf port trade. But President Diaz is a bold thinker and a good business man. He is besides a practical advertiser of his country, and has spent public money lavishly in announcement of her advance to other nations. Moreover, he is a strong advocate of American trade unity; realizing that propinquity and natural line advantage must insure greatly to the benefit of his people, over increased time, distance and charges of trans-Atlantic importation.

It will, therefore, interest Mobile most especially to know that Mexico has pledged her support to the Atlanta exposition, and that she will make a brilliant and extensive exhibit thereat. An excursion of Georgia editors recently left for an inspection tour of the country; they were received by the president in the historic castle of Chapultepec, and Mr. Hemphill, of The Atlanta Constitution, and Mr. Cabanis, of The Journal—both vice presidents of the exposition—explained its scope and commercial intent to the Mexican president.

The result is now announced in the certainty of a Mexican exhibit at the Cotton States and International exposition. It will be a full and liberal one, backed by a generous use of the Mexican treasury, and it cannot fail to be of peculiar interest to all visitors at Atlanta. But, further than this pleasant feature, the exhibit will ensure the coming to this country, and to these southern states of a large number of Mexican citizens for business and commercial ends, as well as for pleasure. These will be their own eyes' view of those advantages which have been explained to them by word of mouth; and it behooves all southern ports to be ready to greet such visitors—not only with cordial fraternity, but with full practical and clear explanation of every detail of advantage they possess. Carefully prepared and condensed data of comparative distances, charges and natural advantages should be ready for all Spanish-Americans to con and to carry away; and The Register submits that it is not too early now to begin and to lay aside such collations for this useful purpose.

So far, not one step toward complete success and utility of the exposition seems to us so efficient and so promising as this securing of a Mexican national exhibit. The great Washington—that our government contemplates a half million appropriation and the removal of the government building and exhibit complete, from Chicago to Atlanta—is not more earnest of success. The two are interactive; for the more foreign visitors there, the more need for the best government display possible to be made.

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF SOCIETY

Mrs. Porter entertained about forty ladies at a beautiful luncheon yesterday afternoon at her home, Mrs. Jones, of New York. The table was magnificent in its appointments of cut glass, china and silver, and the spotless damask was exquisite in texture and design. The ornaments were all of cut glass. In the center of the table was a graceful arrangement of maidenhair fern, and the same delicate greenery formed a tracery of the table. The candles were all in glass and so were the dainty papers in which several entries were served. White tapers in handsome cut glass candelabra shed their soft light upon the scene from beneath pale green shades. The menu was elaborate, beautifully served and delicious. One of the charming features of the occasion was a dance given after the luncheon by little Mary Lou Jackson in costume. The dance was a new one, and was rendered with that bewitching grace and spirit peculiar to this bewitching little girl. Mrs. Jones delighted the guests with several brilliant musical selections.

Mrs. Clarence Knowles entertained several friends yesterday afternoon at a small white party yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Knowles and Miss Laura Knowles, of Pensacola, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Knowles.

Mrs. McElven will spend this summer at Lookout Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. Venable will go north in June.

Mrs. Mitchell and Miss Dena Mitchell, of Thomasville, after a short stay in Atlanta, will leave for their home tomorrow. Miss Mitchell is a charming and attractive young lady, and has many friends and admirers here in Atlanta.

Mrs. Joe Gause, on Powers street, is seriously ill.

Professor O'Donnell's home was thrown open to a thoroughly delightful and boisterous gathering last night. The music, vocal, as well as instrumental, was far above the ordinary and delightful to a superlative extent.

Mrs. A. B. Connolly is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Butler, in Savannah. She will remain in the Forest City two weeks.

Miss Ollie Stewart has returned from college on account of illness.

Mr. Benjamin B. Crew has issued invitations to the marriage of his daughter, Miss Roberta Southernland Crew, to Mr. Henry Arthur Inman, on Wednesday evening, June 6th, at the First Methodist church at half past 8 o'clock. Cards to be presented at the church accompany the invitations.

Little Mary Traylor entertained a number of friends at a delightful party yesterday afternoon at her home, Ponce de Leon circle. The small hostess received her guests in a dainty white frock trimmed with lace and pink ribbons. The children played all sorts of games on the lawn, the chief amusement being to twine bright bands of bunting about a big tree used for a May pole. Lemonade was served in the yard beneath a pretty tree and there were lovely swings and hammocks to add to the fun. Refreshments were served indoors in the lovely dining room from a little table, prettily decked with pink roses, cakes and candies. After this the little folks danced in the ballroom till the sun went down. The children all looked lovely in their gay summer frocks and bonnets.

A number of young people were very pleasantly entertained by the Misses Thomas, on Courtland street, Tuesday evening in honor of their guest, Miss Weisiger, of Augusta.

Columbus, Ga., May 23.—(Special.)—Mr. Homer Dimon and Miss Mattie Estess were married at the First Baptist church in this city this afternoon at 8 o'clock. Fourteen young ladies acted as attendants. A pleasant reception was held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Estes, parents of the bride, after the wedding ceremony.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. J. C. EISEMAN'S CREAM BAKING POWDER.

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMER.

No Branch House in the City.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

CALLOWAY GAVE WARNING.

Said He Was Going to Kill Himself, But No One Believed Him.

The circumstances of the suicide of W. J. Calloway, which was briefly announced in yesterday's Constitution, were brought out at the coroner's inquest yesterday.

Mr. Calloway died about half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, 12 Davis street, from the effects of a dose of morphine taken several hours before. It is believed that he swallowed a large dose of the deadly drug.

Mr. Calloway was a collector for Mr. Hopkins, the Broad street grocer, and for some time has been melancholy and depressed. Day before yesterday he stated to one or two acquaintances that he was going to kill himself. Those to whom this statement was made gave it no weight and merely laughed at it.

He seems to have been in earnest, however. In company with a friend he bought ten grains of morphine at Daniel's drug store. He remarked to his companion that he intended to kill himself with the morphine.

At the place where he was employed he remarked that he would not be alive on the following morning, but those in whose hearing this remark was made gave it no more credence than the others had done. But it seems that he had already taken the drug and the lassitude produced overcame him to such an extent that he had to be sent home in a hack. He lingered until after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when he died.

Weather Synopsis and Forecast.

The weather continues yet a little cooler than the normal over the country between Georgia and the great lakes. Along the Atlantic coast, and over much of the country west of the Mississippi the weather is sensibly warm. Chicago's maximum temperature yesterday was but 52 degrees. Atlanta's maximum was 70 degrees. In marked contrast with these rather cool temperatures was the maximum temperature of 72 degrees on the Atlantic coast, away up at New York city. Hot weather is reported over a portion of Texas. At San Antonio the temperature yesterday was up to 94 degrees, the highest reported anywhere.

Local showers have been reported since.

Hot-Weather Stuff

Negligee Shirts, Light-Weight Underwear, STRAW HATS.

You'll find no better lines than ours—in many respects none so good—and you'll find our prices as low as the qualities will allow.

A. O. M. GAY & SON.

24 WHITEHALL ST., COR. ALABAMA

Those fine Sicilian Coats and Vests are here. An absolute guarantee that they don't change color or rip in seams. Extra long cut—any size. We'll give as good or better Suit for \$9.50 as any one.

HENRY L. ROSENFELD,

24 WHITEHALL ST., COR. ALABAMA

Always on Buyers' Side.

Crowds of customers and sales will be today's history—and a great advertisement for us. The city is full of our friends.

Bought Clothing isn't good enough for and isn't sold in this store. All our Suits our own manufacture—only house in the city depending entirely on its own work. Shops for qualities and styles. New, fresh, exclusive, bright effects, perfect fitting and absurdly low prices are the primal causes of our wonderful trade.

Continuation of \$9.90 Sale.

Tailor grade Men's Suits—the most elegant Single and Double-Breasted Sack and Cutaway Suits we ever had in Checks, Plaids, Stripes and Melanges—choicest fabrics, marked to sell from \$10.00 to \$15; reduced for a few days to

\$9.90

Children's Suits! DURING THE DAYS IN which this sale will proceed we offer any Worsteds, Cassimere or Cheviot Child's Suit in the house at 20 per cent under marked price. This is a generous discount, and wise parents will profit by the chance. No reservation of hold-backs; everything goes as stated.

Eiseman Bros.

WASHINGTON, D. C. ATLANTA, GA. BALTIMORE, MD. ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMER.

No Branch House in the City.

MORE MONEY.

Joe Blackburn Makes a Few Pertinent Remarks.

KENTUCKIANS DEMAND SILVER COINAGE

And Insist Upon the Repeal of the 10 Per Cent Bank Tax—Larger Volume of Currency Needed.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Washington, May 20.—Joe Blackburn, for everybody calls him Joe, has been in public life for many years. A service in the lower house covering eight years is now being supplemented with a brilliant senatorial career which has almost reached a decade.

I met him yesterday when he had that which he rarely has—a spare half hour. So I asked him, as he has been affected by his native heat, how he found the condition of business affairs in his blue grass state, particularly among the farming classes. Said the senator in reply:

"Well, of course, there is a universal condition of unrest and disquiet among the agricultural people of our country and to a great degree I found that existing in Kentucky, but probably our agricultural people are as little affected by this universal depression as any other in the country from the fact of their diversity of crops and resources. Unlike other sections, they are not dependent upon any one crop nor any one industry, and for this reason they probably have as little to complain of as any other agricultural portion of the country."

"Did you get any expression at home from your people of what they would like congress to do?"

"There is little division of opinion among them," said he. "However, they may have been influenced by the metropolitan press of the country and the persistent cry with which certain policies have been urged upon the country for the last twelve months. The people of Kentucky—I am speaking of its rural and producing classes—are restless because they believe there is not a sufficiency of money in the country upon which to transact its business. They do not and always have objected to the contraction of money. They believe there should be an addition to the volume of the circulating medium instead of a contraction of it. They were induced to believe for a long while that a return to the single gold standard was going to cure all the evils they were suffering under. They have already discovered that that was a fallacy."

"They are clamorous for a disposition of this tariff bill pending here. Of course you know that my people are tariff reform people. I mean by that that protection finds little sympathy with the people of Kentucky. To employ the term as it is generally used, Kentucky is a free-trade state, if there be one in the union, but they are restive under the delay that has attended the action of congress upon this tariff bill. In other words, they want it settled."

"They want it disposed of one way or the other," he answered. "Just as they grew restive about the long drawn-out debate on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill so it is now. They are more impatient to have this matter disposed of."

"Do you hear any expressions as to silver?"

"Yes, I was taken to task, as you may remember, because of an assertion in a speech I made during the debate on the repeal of the Sherman law at the late extra session of congress in which I declared that I was willing to take Kentucky as a jury and leave it to settle the fate of silver. That statement was perverted at the time by certain influential newspapers and I was made to say that the people of this state were opposed to the repeal of the Sherman law. I believed then, as I know now, that outside of the cities, among the rural districts and the producing classes, especially the agricultural element of Kentucky's people, there is well nigh a unanimity of sentiment upon the silver question. I am sure I don't overstate the case when I say that four-fifths of the producing classes of Kentucky are not only in favor of, but demand the coinage of silver and are as good friends to the metal as I myself."

"Then, senator, you think your people would want independent action by this country regardless of an international conference?"

"Yes, that subterfuge, for it is little better, if any, of an international conference looking to rehabilitation of this metal, has been used in the past. The people believe it is simply an affidavit to a continuance of the present conditions. They are not to be put off longer with promises of international conferences on the question of bimetallicism. They believe this country, isolated as it is, is able as it is admitted to be to control the financial policies of all American powers, is fully competent to take care of its own money standard and is not dependent on any conclusions European powers may reach."

"Can any general or thorough restoration of confidence be expected without a remonetization of silver?" I asked.

"If so it must be done by resort to methods that no one has yet been bold enough to advocate or even suggest," said the senator. "It is plain that the per capita of our circulating medium is not sufficient to meet the demands of this country. Where the more densely populated, the older and the more developed countries of Europe

find it necessary, as in France, to furnish their people with fifty odd dollars per capita, it is not easy to understand how a third of the amount will suffice in our country, where crops must be moved for thousands of miles across continents to reach the seaboard markets, where the most significant system of internal improvement is still in progress and uncompleted, with thousands of miles of railroad in progress of construction; in short, where we need a per capita at least double what is required in an older and more thoroughly developed country, it is difficult to reconcile a contraction of the volume of currency with the best interests of this people who are thus endeavoring to develop other resources. Of course something may be substituted for silver, whether it be paper money based upon a system of gold redemption, or whether it be fiat money, or whether it be a general system of credit, but it would seem that the conclusion cannot be escaped that we need more money than we now have, and hard money, but my conviction is clear that the only practical method by which we can relieve the present condition is to use both metals and upon them predicate a safe issue of paper, redeemable not at the pleasure of the holder, but at the option of the government in either the one or the other."

"You mean, senator, both metals without discrimination?"

"Without the slightest discrimination. I mean to insist, so far as this universal condition of unrest and disquiet among the agricultural people of our country and to a great degree I found that existing in Kentucky, but probably our agricultural people are as little affected by this universal depression as any other in the country from the fact of their diversity of crops and resources. Unlike other sections, they are not dependent upon any one crop nor any one industry, and for this reason they probably have as little to complain of as any other agricultural portion of the country."

"Did you get any expression at home from your people of what they would like congress to do?"

"There is little division of opinion among them," said he. "However, they may have been influenced by the metropolitan press of the country and the persistent cry with which certain policies have been urged upon the country for the last twelve months. The people of Kentucky—I am speaking of its rural and producing classes—are restless because they believe there is not a sufficiency of money in the country upon which to transact its business. They do not and always have objected to the contraction of money. They believe there should be an addition to the volume of the circulating medium instead of a contraction of it. They were induced to believe for a long while that a return to the single gold standard was going to cure all the evils they were suffering under. They have already discovered that that was a fallacy."

"They are clamorous for a disposition of this tariff bill pending here. Of course you know that my people are tariff reform people. I mean by that that protection finds little sympathy with the people of Kentucky. To employ the term as it is generally used, Kentucky is a free-trade state, if there be one in the union, but they are restive under the delay that has attended the action of congress upon this tariff bill. In other words, they want it settled."

"They want it disposed of one way or the other," he answered. "Just as they grew restive about the long drawn-out debate on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill so it is now. They are more impatient to have this matter disposed of."

"Do you hear any expressions as to silver?"

"Yes, I was taken to task, as you may remember, because of an assertion in a speech I made during the debate on the repeal of the Sherman law at the late extra session of congress in which I declared that I was willing to take Kentucky as a jury and leave it to settle the fate of silver. That statement was perverted at the time by certain influential newspapers and I was made to say that the people of this state were opposed to the repeal of the Sherman law. I believed then, as I know now, that outside of the cities, among the rural districts and the producing classes, especially the agricultural element of Kentucky's people, there is well nigh a unanimity of sentiment upon the silver question. I am sure I don't overstate the case when I say that four-fifths of the producing classes of Kentucky are not only in favor of, but demand the coinage of silver and are as good friends to the metal as I myself."

"Then, senator, you think your people would want independent action by this country regardless of an international conference?"

"Yes, that subterfuge, for it is little better, if any, of an international conference looking to rehabilitation of this metal, has been used in the past. The people believe it is simply an affidavit to a continuance of the present conditions. They are not to be put off longer with promises of international conferences on the question of bimetallicism. They believe this country, isolated as it is, is able as it is admitted to be to control the financial policies of all American powers, is fully competent to take care of its own money standard and is not dependent on any conclusions European powers may reach."

"Can any general or thorough restoration of confidence be expected without a remonetization of silver?" I asked.

"If so it must be done by resort to methods that no one has yet been bold enough to advocate or even suggest," said the senator. "It is plain that the per capita of our circulating medium is not sufficient to meet the demands of this country. Where the more densely populated, the older and the more developed countries of Europe

find it necessary, as in France, to furnish their people with fifty odd dollars per capita, it is not easy to understand how a third of the amount will suffice in our country, where crops must be moved for thousands of miles across continents to reach the seaboard markets, where the most significant system of internal improvement is still in progress and uncompleted, with thousands of miles of railroad in progress of construction; in short, where we need a per capita at least double what is required in an older and more thoroughly developed country, it is difficult to reconcile a contraction of the volume of currency with the best interests of this people who are thus endeavoring to develop other resources. Of course something may be substituted for silver, whether it be paper money based upon a system of gold redemption, or whether it be fiat money, or whether it be a general system of credit, but it would seem that the conclusion cannot be escaped that we need more money than we now have, and hard money, but my conviction is clear that the only practical method by which we can relieve the present condition is to use both metals and upon them predicate a safe issue of paper, redeemable not at the pleasure of the holder, but at the option of the government in either the one or the other."

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and determined to do it upon democratic lines.

"It remains for us to accomplish this work between now and the close of this session, for in candor, it must be admitted that up to this time we have not met the obligations that rest upon us."

"In our last platform we promised to restore to silver the right of free coinage, and to put it upon an equality with gold. This pledge we have not redeemed, but upon the contrary have flagrantly broken. For this surely no one will hold me responsible."

"We further promised to revise the tariff system of this country on a revenue basis pure and simple, repudiating every semblance of the republican system of protection, showing no quarter to trusts and shaping a tax bill solely in the interests and for the people. As yet this pledge has not been fulfilled. I trust in God it will be fulfilled in this session, and I shall point to the pledges given which have been redeemed and furnish explanation for failure to make good its promises."

HER WORSHIP RULES THE ROOST.

How a New Zealand 'Mayoress' Runs the Council.

Mrs. Yates, the "mayor" of Ohehanga, in New Zealand, is troubled apparently with one or two unruly councillors, and has some difficulty in keeping her team in order. At a recent meeting, reported in The New Zealand Herald, the proceedings are described as "lively." The question under discussion was an outbreak of typhoid fever in the borough. At an early stage in the discussion Mr. Tapp expressed the opinion that the certain correspondence had been kept back.

The mayor, with much firmness, said: "I insist upon an apology from you, Mr. Tapp, for making that remark, and shall adopt a similar course with any other councillor so expressing himself."

Mr. Tapp denied accusing her worship of suppressing correspondence. He must have been misunderstood.

The Mayor—I won't allow any councillor to insinuate that I have kept back correspondence.

Mr. Tapp—You quite misunderstood me, Mr. Mayor.

Afterward Mr. Tapp insisted upon speaking when he was ruled out of order. The mayor said: "I am the person to dictate, not you."

Mr. Tapp—Oh! no you're not.

The Mayor—Don't answer me back.

Mr. Jackson, having moved a resolution, entered into a lengthy dissertation on sanitary matters in general. As Mrs. Yates has made a reputation for herself as a resolution maker, she drew attention to the fact that Mr. Jackson had spoken seven minutes. Mr. Jackson laughed and said such an absurd regulation, and in any case it did not apply to any one replying. He would insist upon his right of saying what he had to say, and did not intend being talked down.

The Mayor—Mr. Jackson, are you defying my ruling?

Mr. Jackson—Yes, in this matter.

The Mayor—Then I order you down.

Mr. Jackson said he would not be gagged. The Mayor—Then I rule you out of order, and if you don't obey we might as well dissolve.

Mr. Jackson—Well, I shall certainly not obey you. You yourself have wasted most of the seven minutes, and must not interrupt me.

The Mayor—You have rambled away from the subject.

Mr. Jackson—If I did you forced me. At this point the bickering ceased and the business proceeded in quietness.

Slocum's
Ozonized
Norwegian
Cod Liver Oil
With Guaiacol

It will be noticed by people taking Slocum's Ozonized Cod Liver Oil and Guaiacol that after a week or two their appetites will commence to improve. Why is this? Because the Guaiacol destroys the poisonous bacteria which are present in the stomach and the blood of consumptives, and impairing their appetite and digestion. By destroying these bacteria we give Nature an opportunity to re-establish the original healthy condition of the tissues.

A perfect remedy for consumption. Pleasant to take.

Send for Book on Ozone, mailed free.

Prepared by T. A. Slocum Co., New York.

Barnesville, Ga., May 23, 1894. In compliance with the laws of Georgia we hereby give notice that we have sold all our stock in the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company.

MRS. ELIZA M. POWELL
MRS. MAYBELL P. COTTER.

Two for One.

Nothing but our willingness to pay cash in these hard times enables us to put such good stuff into these \$13.25 suits. For the usual price of one custom suit for your order we will cut you TWO.

Plymouth Rock Pants Company
70 Whitehall Street.

Animal Extracts

Prepared according to the formulas of
DR. WM. A. HAMMOND
AND UNDER HIS SUPERVISION.
TESTINE.

In exhaustive states of the nervous system, resulting from excessive mental work; emotional excitement or other causes; capable of lessening the force and endurance of the several organs of the body; depression of spirits, melancholia and certain types of insanity; in cases of muscular weakness, or of general debility; neurasthenia, and all irritable states of the brain, spinal cord, or nervous system generally; in nervous and congestive headache; in neurasthenia and in nervous dyspepsia; in weak states of the generative system—in all of the above named conditions, Testine will be found of the greatest service.

Dose, Five Drops. Price (2 drachms), \$2.50.

Where local druggists are not supplied with the Hammond Animal Extracts they will be mailed, together with all existing literature on the subject, on receipt of price by return mail.

THE COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO.
Washington, D. C.
Jacobs Pharmacy Company, agent for Atlanta.

april 17—tue thur sat

MEN OF AGES

may be cured. We treat all sexual disorders of men. Four out of five who suffer from nervousness, "the blues," attacks of "the blues," are but paying the penalty of a disordered system. The dread alarm of impotency, the exhaustion of spermatorrhea, may be cured in strict confidence, at moderate expense. Send for our free booklet, "PERFECT MANKIND."

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE BEST ROUTE

DOES EVERYWHERE
EVERYWHERE
NOBODY

Hires' Rootbeer
Safe, sure and reliable. Always on time. A pleasure and a delight. Comfortable and enjoyable.

The Great Health Drink
Safe, sure and reliable. Always on time. A pleasure and a delight. Comfortable and enjoyable.

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Cutlery.

For the next few days we will make a special run on cutlery, Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors.

Special.

In the way of "Blue Ware" we have Royal Enamelled Cooking Vessels of all kinds, and at the lowest prices.

All Kinds

Of Imported Cooking Specialties. Be sure and see our celebrated Turkey Refrigerators.

KING HARDWARE CO.

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G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR,

REAL ESTATE

No. 14 Wall St., Kimball House.

I have for sale a beautiful lot fronting on Hunter street running through to Fair.

Both streets paved; electric car on Fair, 4-room house. Has cost the owner \$2,400, but he must have money and will take \$1,800 if sold at once. Call and look at it.

I want a nice \$1,500 new cottage, convenient to Walker street school. Will pay spot cash for a place worth the money.

I have a customer who has \$1,800 cash to pay for a nice cottage in second ward.

G. W. ADAIR, 14 Wall Street.

A Beautiful Home

JOINING

INMAN PARK,

—FOR—

\$1,728, MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF

\$20.58

Without interest.

CALL AT OUR OFFICE.

HALE INVESTMENT CO.

28 DECATUR STREET.

april 13—4w sun tues thur

For Rent by Green & Mathews, Renting and Sale Agents, 37 N. Broad Street, Telephone 756.

10-r. h., 21 West Calhoun. \$40.00

12-r. h., 133 Spring. 40.00

8-r. h., 42 Powers. 20.00

8-r. h., 49 Highland avenue. 20.00

8-r. h., 18 Alexander. 15.00

8-r. h., 77 Jones avenue. 18.00

8-r. h., 33 Johnson avenue. 17.50

6-r. h., 75 Luckie. 12.00

6-r. h., 113 Stonewall. 12.00

6-r. h., 81 Alexander. 11.00

6-r. h., 64 Jefferson. 10.00

6-r. h., 40 Bush. 9.00

6-r. h., 58 Bush. 8.00

6-r. h., 21 Richardson. 15.00

6-r. h., 24 Emmett. 5.00

6-r. h., 94 Kennedy. 12.00

6-r. h., 11 Powers. 7.00

8-r. h., 27 Luckie. 35.35

8-r. h., Morrison avenue. 12.50

8-r. h., 78 Glimmer. 15.00

8-r. h., 35 Crow. 15.00

8-r. h., 35 Garabaldi. 7.00

8-r. h., 21 Richardson. 15.00

8-r. h., 21 and 23 Mays. 8.00

8-r. h., corner Mary and Garabaldi. 7.00

8-r. h., 21 Scholfield. 10.00

8-r. h., 250 Magnolia. 9.00

2 and 3-room houses from \$2 to \$5.

J. B. ROBERTS,

Real Estate, 45 Marietta Street.

5-r. Hill street, monthly, \$2.50.

5-r. Luckie street, \$2.50.

500 acre farm, will guarantee \$400 per year, rents for five years, \$5,000.

10-r. Cherry street, monthly \$20.

10-r. South Pryor street, \$13.40, \$3,000.

4-r. Houston street, want offer on this.

50x250 South Pryor street, \$1,300.

12-r. Whitehall, \$7,000.

12-r. Magnolia, 40x100, \$1,100.

3-r. Venable street, 50x100, \$600.

5-r. Summit avenue, \$2,100, \$1,500.

5-r. h., barn, servants' house and 21 acres, near city limits, \$5,000.

20x150 Piedmont avenue, \$7,000.

7-r. Currier street, 50x125, \$3,500.

Good farms for city property.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate and Loans.

\$5,500—CENTRAL corner lot, for

AN ASTOUNDING SACRIFICE OF VALUES!

SPECIAL SUIT SALE FOR SATURDAY!

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.



\$7.89 \$7.89 \$7.89

All Wool Scotch Cheviots, Fancy Cheviots, Vicunas, Serges, in rough effects. Styles the latest in Sack, Single and Double Breasted. Not a Suit in the entire lot should sell less than

\$14.00

and

\$15.00.

Suits of English Twill, Fancy Cassimeres, the latest and improved cut in Frocks and Regents. Very nobby. Excellent designs. Stylish in material and make-up. Under ordinary circumstances these Suits

sell at

\$16.00

and

\$18.00.

We place on sale Saturday, May 26th, twelve hundred Suits, equal to custom-made, as shown in our window, one suit in a box. These Suits will not be on sale until Saturday. A conservative estimate of the values of these Suits

\$15.00

TO

\$20.



Open Week Days Until 6:30--Saturdays 11 P. M.--Out of Town Orders Promptly Filled.



INTO LIFE'S SCHOOL.

The Closing Exercises of the Washington Seminary Last Night.

The closing exercises of Washington seminary, on Walton street, occurred last night, in the presence of a large and brilliant audience, composed of the friends and patrons of the school.

It was a rare and picturesque occasion. The young ladies embodied the loveliness of the beautiful spring weather, while their voices, as they sang or read essays, were musical with the sweetness of the season.

In radiant gowns of soft and fairlike material the sweet young graduates never appeared to better advantage, and, even to their most intimate friends, the scene was one of bewitching revelation. It was a radiant climax to the exercises of the week, all of which have been largely attended and characterized by a marked brilliancy.

The exercises last night began promptly at 8 o'clock. From beginning to end the programme was a succession of bright gems, and each young lady was the recipient of hearty applause as well as a fragrant shower of roses which fell around her in beautiful commendation.

The following is the full programme as carried out last night:

Salutatory—Miss Margaret Burney.

Essay—"Out of School Life into Life's School"—Miss Mabelle Shropshire.

Piano solo—"Spinnradchen"—Bendel—Miss Lucile Daniel.

Essay—"Three Daughters of Genius"—Miss Mary Hoim.

Essay—"Our Household Poet"—Miss Estelle Burney.

Piano solo—"Saltarello"—op. 77, Heller—Miss Margaret Burney.

Essay—"Character"—Miss Bertha Baldwin.

Class prophecy—Miss Susie Wilson.

Piano solo—"Polonaise"—op. 40, No. 1, Chopin—Miss Leta Dallas.

Valdectory—Miss Lee Saul.

Poem—"Response from the Junior Class"—Miss Rosa Matthews.

Piano solo—"Polka Brillante"—Weber—Miss Mabelle Shropshire.

Dr. J. B. Robins, in a neat speech, presented the medals to the young ladies successfully completing.

Mr. L. L. Knight, of The Constitution, delivered the annual address. His subject was "Woman in the Nineteenth Century," and he discussed the influence and responsibility of her great mission.

This was followed by the delivery of the diplomas to the young ladies of the graduating class, which concluded the exercises of the evening, and with it the session of 1894.

The Washington seminary is recognized as one of the foremost institutions of the south. The able faculty and corps of special instructors will compare favorably with those of any in the country. The school will open next September with the largest attendance ever known in its history.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

Tuesday There Were Joint Commencement Exercises Held.

The closing exercises of Spelman seminary, which has just completed its thirteenth successful year, were begun on May 18th, and concluded Tuesday in joint commencement exercises with the Atlanta Baptist seminary.

On the 13th a sermon was preached to the various societies by Rev. Dr. E. H. Barnett, of this city. Thursday, May 14th, the class exercises were held in the chapel. A sword drill by the members of the graduating class was a novel feature of the day.

On Sunday, May 20th, the baccalaureate sermon was preached by Rev. W. P. Thirkield, D.D., of Gammon theological seminary.

The joint commencement exercises of the Spelman seminary and the Atlanta Baptist seminary took place May 22d at Friendship church.

The essays and orations indicated no mean ability on the part of the students. As the result of the labors of the seminary graduates were sent out from seven departments. The departments are the missionary training course, teachers' professional course, academic course, domestic arts and printing—from Spelman. From the Atlanta Baptist seminary: Academic, theological, teachers, professional and printing. The diplomas were presented by the heads of the two seminaries. The programme was exceptionally good.

CADETS GOING TO CAMP.

Gordon Institute Boys Will Spend Two Days at Griffin.

Barnesville, Ga., May 23.—(Special).—The Gordon Institute Cadets will leave Friday morning, 100 strong, for Camp Northern, where they will remain until Saturday night. They will have all the privileges of the camp and perform all duties according to camp regulations.

Their tents will be just outside the encampment ground, but they can cross the sentinels' post at any time under such restrictions as the commandant may see fit to publish. They will take part in all parades, the review by the governor Saturday afternoon, and by request from Colonel Wiley, commanding officer of the camp, will give an exhibition battalion and extended order drill.

The battalion will be under the command of Lieutenant A. R. Piper, commander of the Gordon Institute Cadets, with staff officers: W. C. Jordan, adjutant, and E. Myers, quartermaster. Company A will be under Captain L. H. Moss, of Key West, Fla.; Company B under Captain M. J. Murphy, of Barnesville, and Company C under Captain W. T. Maynard, of Forsyth. The Cadets, while in camp, will mess with the Quinlan Guards, Company K, of the Second regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Sanders. The boys are enthusiastic over the trip and fully appreciate the interest taken by the Quinlan Guards in their entertainment, and also the kindness of Mr. C. P. Willingham, of Macon, who sent tents for the Cadets, preparing the freight, besides sending cash contribution to pay incidental expenses.

Barnesville will send up a large delegation Saturday morning to witness the exhibition and extended order drill, and the review by the governor. Among the visitors will be a detachment of the Barnesville Blues. A number of pupils will also spend Saturday at Camp Northern. Mrs. Piper and children will accompany the battalion.

TO ST. SIMON'S.

Many Atlanta People Going There—A Prominent Hotel Man as Manager.

Mr. Charles A. Dunn, one of the best known hotel men of Florida, is in the city, the guest of the Kimball. Mr. Dunn will this year manage Hotel St. Simon and his visit to Atlanta is in the interest of his hotel.

"I have every reason to believe that we will have a good season," said he yesterday. "Never before have there been so many inquiries from all parts of the state, and indeed from all parts of the south, and already there are a number of people at the hotel, though this is early in the season and the weather so far has been against the resorts. The hotel has been thoroughly gone over and is in excellent shape."

A number of Atlanta people will go down to St. Simon's early in June. Several parties have already been made up and the popularity of that resort is sure to be maintained. Mr. Dunn has been connected with the prominent Jacksonville hotels for the past few years and is very well known as an enterprising and capable hotel man. He will remain in the city today and people desiring information about St. Simon's can secure it from him at the Kimball.

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.

For Biliousness, Constipation and Malacia.

For Indigestion, Sick and Nervous Headaches.

For Sleeplessness, Nervousness and Heart Diseases.

For Fever, Chills, Debility and Kidney Diseases, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Mooley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemon, combined with other vegetable liver tonics, and will not fail you in any of the above named diseases. Fifty cents and \$1 bottles at druggists.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mooley, Atlanta, Ga.

A Card.

For nervous and sick headaches, indigestion, biliousness and constipation, of which I have been a great sufferer, I have never found a medicine that would give such pleasant, prompt and permanent relief as Dr. H. Mooley's Lemon Elixir.

Publisher Morning Call, Griffin, Ga.

Sutton H. and D. R. H. Atlanta, Ga., September 30, 1890.—This is to certify that I have been using "Smith's Worm Oil" for four years, and it has cured me, and have also used it in my practice with best results. A. S. BRIDGEMAN, M. D.

Broken Engagements

Often result from some physical weakness. Married life is often made unhappy from the same cause. Is it not best to be a perfect man or a perfect woman? Dr. Hathaway & Co. have for years made a specialty of all diseases peculiar to men and women. Private skin and blood troubles. If you will call or write to them about your case it may save you many years of suffering. They are true, genuine specialists, and their reputation for skill and honesty cannot be questioned. Consultation is free and a candid opinion given of your case whether you take treatment or not.



SPECIALTIES.

Syphilis, specific blood-poisoning, nervous debility, gleet, kidney and bladder diseases, urinary difficulties, hydrocele, varicocele, strictures, piles, rheumatism, skin and blood diseases of all forms, catarrhs, and diseases of women. H. C. T. A. R. H. throat, lungs, liver, dyspepsia, indigestion and all diseases affecting the bowels and stomach, diarrhoea, dysentery, etc.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES. pimples, scrofula, blood taints, tumors, tetter, eczema and all troubles arising from impure state of blood completely eradicated from the system.

KIDNEY AND URINARY. weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, brick dust or white sediment in urine, painful or frequent urination, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder of both sexes.

NERVOUSNESS and its attending ailments of both the young and middle-aged. Improperly treated cases, producing weakness, nervous debility, weakness of both body and brain, dizziness, falling memory, lack of energy and confidence and many other well known symptoms not necessary to mention here, uniting one for study, business and enjoyment of life.

LADIES will receive careful and special treatment for their many ailments. Mail treatment by sending for symptom blank No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh. Call on them or address _____.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.,

224 So. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga., rooms 33 and 35 Inman Building.

Hours—9 to 12; 2 to 6; 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 1.

Send 2-cent stamp for 64-page reference book for men and women.

If you do not wish to address Dr. Hathaway & Co., simply write: Lock Box 33, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE.

By instructions of the honorable judge of the superior court of Fulton county, I will receive bids for the

Books, Accounts and Notes

of the late firm of Dawson, Bergstrom & Co. Until June 1st next.

For information concerning same call at my office, 26 1/2 South Pryor Street.

may 19 2 26 June 2

Horses for Sale.

Just received a load of standard bred horses at my stables, corner Mitchell and Thompson streets. This is the finest lot of horses that has been shipped to this market this season. I have models, quality, style and speed. Come and get the pick. may 19—12



CROQUET?

Well, I should say we did have the nicest assortment you ever saw. You can buy a nice set from \$1.00 to \$10.00.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE COMPANY.

Do You Catch On?

to the proper place to buy Baseballs, Bats, Mitts, Masks and Uniforms? Every body buys from us except you. Catalogue sent free.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE COMPANY.

Lawn Tennis Is All the Go.

and our Tennis Supplies are going so fast that if you don't hurry up you can't get a nice racket, net or poles; 24 "Champion" Balls just received.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE COMPANY.

Our Hammocks Are Just Literally Being Run Off With.

Don't delay or one of the fine Hammocks in front of our store that pleased you may be gone. Prices from 75 cents to \$1.50 in Mexican Sea Grass. Palmer's best cotton twine from \$1.50 to \$4. All colors and styles.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE COMPANY.

Fencing Is Becoming Very Popular.

and if you wish to keep up with the times you should fence. Fences, Rail Blades, Gauntlets, Masks and Plastrons. All prices and styles. Catalogue sent free.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE COMPANY.

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Prices close on razors, pocket knives, scissors, shears, barbers' clippers, table knives and carvers. The largest line in the city to select from.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE COMPANY.

Arrested on Account of Poor Quality.

If it had been bought from us this would not have happened. Our line of mowers is unequalled in quality and finish. Prices to suit the times. Call on us and be convinced.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE COMPANY.

SORRY,

But we cannot help it if people that don't know try to do the Shoe Trade, and getting tired close out their business sadder and wiser men.

It is our duty to do our best for you—and we are doing it right nobly. So the great sales say, and the constant throng of buyers say, and the great manufacturers whose hands work for none others in this city say.

Our "Queen and Crescent" Cincinnati-made Shoes for women and our "Old Colony Shoes" for men are the pride of retailers.

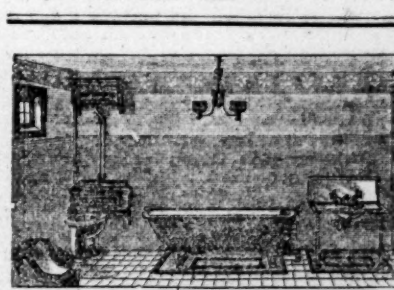
In other lines we show a peerless stock, just bursting with riddles and worries for competing Shoe jobbers. They can only guess at the causes that create our great success.

COLEMAN, BURDEN & WARTHEN CO.

WHOLESALE SHOE PEOPLE,

ATLANTA, GA.

May 5-Sat-Tues-Thur



WINGATE & MELL,

PLUMBERS,

Steam and Hot Water Heaters,

GAS FITTERS, TINNERS,

And Manufacturers of

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE.

82 and 84 North Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

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Is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhea, Whites, Syphilis, Gleet, venereal discharges or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-surgical and guaranteed not to irritate.

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Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co., CINCINNATI, O., U.S.A.



Piles and Fistula!

treated: cure-guaranteed. No knife used; no pain; no confinement. Particulars free. Call or write

DR. TUCKER,

15 North Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

Im thur sun tues

Old papers for sale at The Constitution Office. 20 cents per hundred

Announcement.

Atlanta, Ga., May 12, '94.—I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the state senate from the thirty-fifth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Clayton, Cobb and Fulton and respectfully solicit the friendly consideration of voters of the district.

W. H. VENABLE.

mar12-to-june5

WHO WANT
To the Exposition at Chicago

Saw the wonderful exhibition made by the Libbey Glass Company. This was considered one of the most interesting displays there. The wonderful process of cutting glass was shown in all its details.

The Libbey Company are acknowledged to be the most skillful cutters of glass in the world. The purity and brilliancy of their glass and the artistic effects of their cutting has easily put their work far ahead of all other makes. To say that cut glass "is as good as Libbey's" means the highest claim that competitors aspire to, hence it is that the Libbey make is a household word in this country.

J. P. Stevens & Bro. are sole agents in Atlanta for this glass. They show the largest stock to be seen in this city and their prices are acknowledged the lowest.

only one

there's only one genuine "pepper" whisky—it's the "old oscar pepper." "o. o. p."—in white flint square bottles—white label with red "o. o. p." across face—see that you get it. don't be humbugged by counterfeit "peppers."

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marietta and forsyth—phone 378.
all kinds of fine whiskeys.
"four aces."
"canadian club."
"highland rye."

FRANK POTTS,
HENRY POTTS.
JOSEPH THOMPSON.
**The Potts-Thompson
Liquor Co.**
Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

Also, Distillers of Stone Mountain
Corn Whisky. Sole Agents for
I. DeTurk's Celebrated California
Wines. Agents for Acme Whisky
and Budweiser Beer.
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Decatur St., Atlanta, Ga.

NOW is the time for
Iced Tea.
Our RUSSIAN RESERVE and ELITE
BLEND delight all who try them.
THE C. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO.
Phone 428. 280 and 292 Peachtree St.

A. K. HAWKES,
Manufacturing Optician
The only optical plant run by electric
motor power in the state. All the latest
inventions for testing eyesight; established
twenty-three years. Headquarters for the
United States. 12 Whitehall street.

AMUSEMENTS.
THE FREYER & NEW MUSIC HALL,
BRADLEY CO.'S
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1894.
Mr. Charles Price, Manager.
Grand Piano and Vocal Recital,
And Last Appearance this Season of
RANDECCER,
The Great Pianist, Assisted by
Miss Adelaide Phillips,
The Beautiful Soprano.
Tickets 75 cents, at Beermann's and at
The Freyer & Bradley Co., 63 Peachtree st.
may 25 sat sun mon tue wed thur fri

GRAND CONCERT
BY THE
Atlanta Vocal Society
AT THE
Second Baptist Church,
THURSDAY, MAY 24th.

Notice is hereby given that on Friday,
the 25th instant, the undersigned will sell
before the courthouse door in Atlanta, Pul-
ton county, Georgia, at 12 o'clock m., thirty-
five first mortgage bonds of the Atlanta
City Street Car Company endorsed by the
Atlanta Traction Company. Nos. 58 to 92,
inclusive, one thousand dollars each. Said
bonds being the property of the Cambria
Iron Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., and to
be sold for their account. Terms cash.
ATLANTA NATIONAL BANK,
may 24-25
C. E. CURTIS, Cashier.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.
All creditors of the estate of Lena A.
Wilson, late of Fulton county, deceased, are
hereby notified to render in their demands
to the undersigned according to law, and
all persons indebted to said estate are re-
quired to make immediate payment.
May 17, 1894.
may 21-24 thur
Administrator.

A FRESH RUPTURE.

The Domestic Affairs of Mr. and Mrs.
Calhoun Unhappy Once More.

SAYS THE SON-IN-LAW DID IT

Mr. Calhoun Says His Wife Plugged Him
Over the Head Her Side of the
Story—Both Arrested.

If Mr. S. L. Calhoun is allowed to give an account of himself at the final reckoning, he will be a pretty large heir under the provision by which the "meek shall inherit the earth." On the other hand, if Mrs. Calhoun furnishes the report, his share will be nominal, indeed.

Mr. Calhoun is a quiet-looking gentleman of about forty years of age. He dresses well, has the appearance of a respectable man, and wears a heavy brownish mustache, sprinkled with gray.

His general appearance is not that of a turbulent or quarrelsome man, but rather that of patience and forbearance. He is the husband of a pretty wife. Mrs. Calhoun dresses tastefully, has a shapely figure and a charming face. She is lady-like in appearance and to look at her it is hard to believe the hard things that her husband says about her. Likewise, to look at Mr. Calhoun a mental effort is required to believe that he could be driven into a wild frenzy and while in that state belch forth profanity until the surrounding atmosphere was blue.

Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun live in the western part of the city. They have had domestic troubles of a serious nature, but for several months they have been living peaceably together. Their neighbors had begun to think that their conjugal infelicities had been patched up for all time, but yesterday a fresh rupture occurred.

As a result of the latest difficulty both Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun were arrested and Mr. Calhoun was kept behind the bars for a time.

Last summer the home of Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun came near being broken up because of real or imagined attentions paid to her by her stepson-in-law, a young man who was the husband of Mrs. Calhoun's eldest daughter. Mr. Calhoun became intensely jealous and a series of difficulties between himself and the son-in-law was the result. Two or three police courts were made, and the matter got into the justice courts. It was freely aired at the time, and all of the friends and acquaintances of the parties involved became aware of the facts.

Finally the trouble got through the courts and when all was ended Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun continued to live together. Without interruption of any kind they remained together until yesterday's trouble. As stated, those who knew the couple had begun to believe that harmony had made a permanent settlement in the household of the Calhouns.

Mr. Calhoun seemed very much wrought up over the latest chapter in the trouble, and told about it rather nervously. He said that he and his wife had been getting along harmoniously until Tuesday afternoon when he discovered that she was with the son-in-law who had caused all the former trouble at the house of a neighbor near by.

He said that, thinking of all that had occurred, he was excessively angered and started to enter the house and assert himself. He knew this would cause trouble, and he asked the advice of a policeman. The officer counseled that it would be the wisest policy not to go into the house. This advice he acted on, and when his wife returned home he went to her and in a calm and quiet manner asked her why she had met and talked to "that man?" Then, according to his story, she turned loose her batteries upon him. In his expressive language she "plugged him over the head twice," struck him in the side, then gathered the broom handle and proceeded to make war, warmly and in earnest. He tried to hold and quiet her.

Patrolman Blackstone heard the racket on the street and rushed in and arrested both husband and wife. Mr. Calhoun was sent to police headquarters and Mrs. Calhoun was given a copy of charges.

Mrs. Calhoun's story put the matter in quite a different light. She said that she kept boarders and supported herself, her son and her husband. She said that as she was returning from market late Tuesday she met the troublesome son-in-law, who figured in their domestic affairs in a star role last year. The son-in-law asked her about a law suit in which he was interested and in which she was a witness, and she went into the home of Mrs. McDonald, a neighbor of hers, to talk the matter over. She was there less than twenty minutes, and when she got home her husband dashed in and with a long string of "s" demanded to know why she had met the son-in-law. He was threatening in his manner, and when she left the room to avoid him, he followed. Again she left the room, and once more he followed her. She struck him in the face with the dusting brush, and denied that she had "plugged" him as energetically as he had represented. She told her story with considerable show of spirit, and during his recital Calhoun stood with his back to her.

Recorder Calhoun announced himself as of the opinion that the best thing they could do was to separate. He imposed a fine of \$3 and costs in each case. Both fines were paid.

There is more life in one grain of wheat than there is in a bushel of chaff. The same axiom is equally true regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla as compared to many other remedies.

Brushes for Everybody, Cheap.
Great piles of them, all kinds, for 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 35 and 50 cents, real bargains, at Jacobs' Pharmacy, next store west of old stand.

The Israel quartet will sing at Edgewood Avenue theater Friday night.

Reduced Rates to Richmond, Va.
The Richmond and Danville offers reduced rates from Atlanta to Richmond, Va., and return, on account of unweaving of the soldiers' and sailors' monument at Richmond, May 30th. For civilians, \$22 round trip; for military companies \$13.75 round trip. Tickets to be sold May 25th and 26th, good returning until June 4, 1894. may 25 7t

Suwannee Springs.
Rates reduced to \$10 and \$12 per week for the summer months. may 19-14w

PERSONAL.
C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room moulding. 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BRUSHES,
Nearly as Good as New, at a Low Price.

Parties who wish bargains in hair brushes, clothes brushes, all kinds of brushes, would do well to look in Jacobs' Pharmacy's windows. Great piles of hair brushes are for sale at 5 cents and upward. Call and see them. These are real bargains.

The genuine Angostura Bitters of Dr. J. C. B. Siebert & Sons are the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite. Ask your druggist.

Only 25c for box of Stearns' Electric Paste to rid your house of vermin—adv.

Smith's Worm Oil is safe, sure and elegant.

Lucius P. Hills in his original recitation, "Swaray Dramatic," Friday night at Edgewood Avenue theater.

Fine Horses at Auction.
To the People of Atlanta—On May 24, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., I will sell at auction to the highest bidder without any reserve some of the finest saddle horses and family horses; also the fastest trotting horse that ever came to Georgia, at Abbott's stable, on Loyd street, near Alabama street. Sale rain or shine, at 10 o'clock a. m. C. B. HALLS, Owner and Auctioneer.

Nearly Two for One!

The scoop we made of Schloss Bros. & Co.'s fine Clothing isn't shy a style or sort that is worthy. And in making the deal we forced one dollar to do the work of nearly two of a few weeks ago.

Schloss Bros. & Co! The name is a warrant of quality. Their productions are better in all points than any manufacturer's we know of. That's why our present offerings are so meaty. Just now we combine styles and economies that are without precedent.

At 30 % Below Cost of Making.

Schloss Bros. & Co.'s Men Suits, including Sacks, Regent Cutaways and Frocks, best English Worsteds, Clay Serges, Cheviots, Thibets, Scotch Tweeds, Summer Homespuns and Cassimeres in black and all colors, representing finest patterns and designs at 30 per cent under actual manufacturing cost. \$3.50 to \$7.50 saved on the \$10, \$12.50 and \$15 lines.

Eads-Need Co.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ALCORN, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTIN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Eruption, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 123rd Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

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Silver Belts, Battle Axes, Swords, Toilet Articles,
and Other Novelties of all Kinds in Silver.

AN IMMENSE NEW STOCK.

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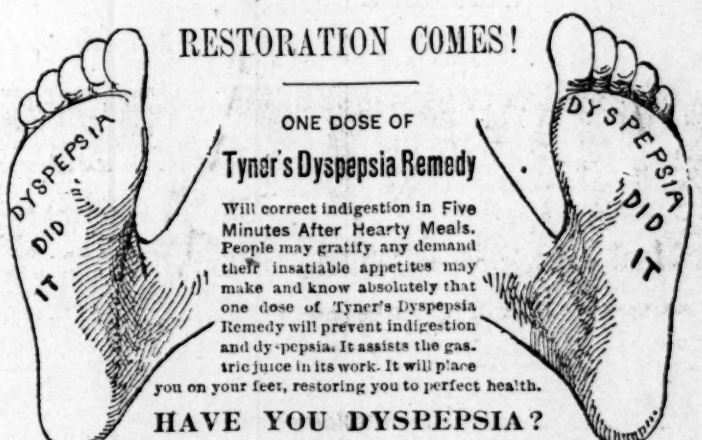
Jewelers,

31 Whitehall Street.

Factory and Wholesale Department 28 1-2 and 30 1-2 Whitehall Street. Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing.

ON HIS BACK.

TOES TO THE SKIES
AND SUFFERING AGONIES.



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CHAS. O. TYNER,

Corner Broad and Marietta Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

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56 and 58 Marietta St.
Pure Paints, Aurora Tinted Lead, Oils, Window Glass, etc. Complete line of Artists' Materials. april 25 1m

FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY,
17 E. Alabama Street,

Don't stop till you get to above factory. They are selling Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Pocket Books and everything in their line of traveling purposes at half price. Bought cheap—sell cheap. Wholesale and retail. Trunk repairing a specialty. Trunks exchanged or made new. J. J. FOOTE, Manager.

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COAL CITY COAL
COAL CITY MINING CO., COAL CITY, ALA.

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Are the Best in the World!

This claim is fully substantiated wherever an "Alaska" is used.

"THE REASON WHY."

The principal causes of decay in meats and fruits are DAMPNESS and VARYING TEMPERATURE. The qualities sought for in a Refrigerator are PRESERVATION OF PERISHABLE FOOD and an economical use of ice.

The "Alaska" is constructed upon scientific principles, by which LOW TEMPERATURE and ABSOLUTE DRYNESS OF AIR are naturally and inevitably obtained.

The "Alaska" possesses a provision chamber FREE FROM ODOR AND FROM DAMPNESS. These results can be obtained only by a PERFECT CIRCULATION of the air in the Refrigerator, and its CONDENSATION in THE ICE CHAMBER.

The "Alaska" keeps the air in contact with the ice longer than any other Refrigerator, condenses all the moisture before the air returns to the provision chamber, and, in utilizing all the cold air, PRODUCES BETTER RESULTS WITH LESS ICE than any other make.

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DOBBS, WEY & CO.,

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Trunks, Sample Cases, Ladies and Gents' Traveling Bags and Toilet Cases.

The latest novelties in Pocket Books, Card Cases, Collar and Cuff Boxes. A complete assortment of Tourist Outfits.

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Fine Wines, Whiskies and Brandies

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Distillers' agents. One hundred barrels Old Corn Whisky. Pure

Goods, Prices Low.

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ALUMINITE!

Come and examine this wonderful material and you will have your architect specify it. The LIME Portland and very best finishing and building materials, sewer pipe, drain pipe, stove flue, stove pipe, flue chimneys, fire brick, fire clay, SCIPLE SONS, plaster of paris and hair. —OFFICE 8 LOYD STREET—



Wrought Iron Pipe
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Of every description for Cotton and Woolen Mills, Oil Mills, Saw and Planing Mills, Railroads, Quarries, Machine Shops, etc. Send for list of new and second-hand Machinery.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.

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GREAT PANIC SALE



Of Fine Furniture, beginning Monday morning. This suit, white and gold, French enamel, fine India brocatelle, only \$28.00; the cheapest suit on earth!

\$50,000.00

Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, Trunks, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Child-furniture, Couches, Easy Chairs. 200 solid oak Hotel Suits, with spring beds, mattresses and bedding, at half price. Everything must be sold.

P. H. SNOOK & SON.

VOL. 2

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Correspondents

Good Authority

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